The Bombay Gazette.

No. [illegible]—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

ROYAL [illegible] LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] ASIATIC [illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	[illegible]
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	[illegible]
Heart Bottle	[illegible]
O. B.	[illegible]
Glentromie	[illegible]
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	[illegible]

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

[illegible] RAILWA[illegible] [illegible]RE GUI[illegible]

[illegible] Tables of all the India[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Companies, [illegible] Coast, Postal and Tele[illegible] [illegible] the Principal [illegible] and Western India, & [illegible] MAP OF INDIA.

[illegible]MBAY: Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PPING.

S. "ORIENTAL."

[illegible] STEAMER "ORIENTAL" is [illegible] to ARRIVE here on SATURDAY [illegible] and Passengers can land at the APOLLO [illegible] She will proceed into the VICTORIA DOCK by [illegible] Tide, where heavy Baggage will be landed.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

[illegible]NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
[illegible]INSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th Nov.
[illegible]DE	4186	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
[illegible]ENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
[illegible]NGES	4203	800	T. J. Alderton	17th „
[illegible]INSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th „
[illegible]TLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	31st „
				1893.
[illegible]ENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
[illegible]VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
[illegible]NINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
[illegible]IN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th „
[illegible]	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
[illegible]ENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
[illegible]INSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
[illegible]TORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
[illegible]AM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
[illegible]AMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
[illegible]AM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
[illegible]NINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
[illegible]ANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
[illegible]AM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
[illegible]	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
[illegible]AM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
[illegible]SHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
[illegible]CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
[illegible]AM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
[illegible]VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

[illegible] Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers [illegible] calling at Marseilles.

[illegible] Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible], Plymouth, and London.

[illegible] vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, [illegible] London.

[illegible] This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No [illegible] for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

[illegible] Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the [illegible] of the previous day.

[illegible] Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on [illegible] day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only [illegible] packages will be received.

[illegible] attention of Passengers is called to the importance of [illegible] their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

[illegible] leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates [illegible] H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

[illegible] for Australia tranship at Colombo.

[illegible] Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves [illegible] China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at [illegible] Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI.

[illegible] House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]PERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
[illegible]RATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]STE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
[illegible]KTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	501	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November [illegible], 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
[illegible]	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from [illegible]) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies [illegible] hours.

[illegible] Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort [illegible] First Class Passengers.

[illegible] Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible] Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3,229	2nd Dec.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two [illegible] Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

[illegible]ABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths [illegible] to individual requirements.

[illegible]GH TICKETS issued available from any Rail[illegible] in India to all parts of the Globe.

[illegible]NENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available [illegible] any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all [illegible] of interest.

[illegible]NGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted [illegible] London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles [illegible] all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

[illegible]ARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied [illegible] part of the World to India.

[illegible] COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

[illegible] REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military [illegible] Europe via China and America.

[illegible] BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

[illegible]ANCE POLICIES against death by accident [illegible] Passengers' Baggage effected.

[illegible] NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued [illegible] of Travellers in all parts of the World.

[illegible] issued at the Exchange of the day.

[illegible]REIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sup[illegible]

[illegible]NT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when [illegible] Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

[illegible] received. Rate of interest on application.

[illegible], PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every [illegible] of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

[illegible] of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

[illegible]ATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

[illegible]OUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY [illegible]ATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. [illegible] gives relief. They contain no Opium [illegible] any violent Drug. May be taken by the most delicate. [illegible] One or two at bed-time [illegible]. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

SH[illegible]

THE BRITIS[illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION [illegible] (LIMITED) intend to despatch [illegible]

FOR KURRACHEE [illegible] GULF, VIA KATH[illegible]

S. S. "KILWA," [illegible] the 27th November, at 11 a.m., [illegible], Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, [illegible] Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fa[illegible], and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARAC[illegible] [illegible]CT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," [illegible] tons, on the 28th November, noon, or on [illegible] of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA [illegible]HIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," [illegible]1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. [illegible] EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. [illegible] PATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
[illegible]	28 8	32 8

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac V S O P
Jules Grimmond's..........Brandy * * *
Jules Grimmond's.........Chariot Brand.
FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ... Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ... Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's .... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 42 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s..............Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s.............. Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s..............Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's.......Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's.......Tawny Port, rich.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 48 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's...... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie .... Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres' .... Cuvee Reservee.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London. Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

"I have great pleasure in testifying to the [illegible] of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and [illegible], who attended me in my late illness [illegible] in every [illegible] of her calling. [illegible] for her well-doing."

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.
G. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!!

BOMBAY VIEWS!
BOMBAY VIEWS!!

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOM.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.
HIGH COURTS.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.
QUEEN'S STATUE.
SAILORS' HOME.
TREACHER & CO.; FRENCH BANK; BOLTON & CO.
UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
UNIVERSITY HALL.
YACHT CLUB.

MORENAS & COMPANY.,
WINE, SPIRIT, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V. P. P.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.
A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.......................Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!

In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS [illegible]UT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8.30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increasing demand for this FINE SPIRIT, which still continues to hold its position in Public Favour, we have decided to make a further REDUCTION in the Price, and have pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to supply at

Rs. 26-0 Per Dozen, Cash.
Rs. 29-4 „ „ Credit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COMPANY'S
MAHABLESHWAR DEPOT
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 28TH INSTANT,
WELL STOCKED WITH ALL KINDS OF DRUGS, STORES, &c.

RELIABLE OUTFITTING.
FROM OUR SPLENDID "NEW STOCK"
HOAR & Co.'s COMPETITION RANGE.
WONDERFUL VALUE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

	Rs. a.	£ s. d.		Rs. a.	£ s. d.
DRESS SUITS, Silk Lined	74 6	=4 12 6	SOFT WHITE GAUZE Shirts for Tennis, &c., &c.	3 for 11 8	=0 14 6
CLUB JACKETS, Silk Lined	39 6	=2 9 0			
ANGOLA SUITS	35 0	=2 4 0	Best Linen COLLARS, 4 Fold, Doz.	6 14	=0 8 9
SLEEPING SUITS, Thin Wool	10 8	=0 13 0	WHITE DRESS BOWS, Best, „	5 12	=0 7 6
SHIRTS, Linen Fronts, &c., Doz.	40 0	=2 10 0	WHITE KID GLOVES, French, Pair.	1 14	=0 2 4

THE STERLING QUOTATIONS ARE FOR COMPARISON ONLY.

HOAR & CO., {CASH OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 „ .. .. Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „ .. .. „ 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. .. „ 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,

Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.

PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS

Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.

Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON-PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE, PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK, AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.
FURNISHING DRAPERY.

ART MUSLINS. A Splendid Selection for Draping, Decorating, &c., from 4 Annas per yard.

HANDSOME CRETORINES for PURDAHS, CURTAINS, Covering Furniture, &c., from 6 Annas per yard.

TAPESTRY, the best designs of the Season, in the most useful Qualities.

CURTAINS and PURDAHS. A variety of Patterns, all Qualities, and at all Prices.

NEW TABLE COVERS, all sizes, in handsome Patterns and Colourings.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums ....From Rs.	9 to Rs. 80	Ivorine Powder Boxes ......From Rs.	3 to Rs. 7
Blotting Books and Cases „	3 to „ 30	Jewel Cases „	8 to „ 75
Cabinet Photo Frames „	1 to „ 23	Ladies' Hand Bags, in great variety. „	3 to „ 30
Card Cases „	1 to „ 9	Ladies' Hand Bags, with work cases „	15 to „ 27
Cigar and Cigarette Cases „	2 to „ 14	Memo. Books and Letter Case „	1 to „ 9
Combination Cases „	16 to „ 45	Photograph Frames „	1 to „ 22
Date Cases on Stands „	22 to „ 30	Photo Boxes „	30
Date Case with Clock „	13 to „ 35	Photo Screen „	3 to „ 20
Desk and Work Cases „	21 to „ 30	Purses, in great variety „	1 to „ 14
Dressing Cases „	14 to „ 80	Scrap Books „	2 to „ 11
Dressing Bags „	40 to „ 400	Scent Cases and Bottles „	2 to „ 20
Envelope Cases and Blotters „	5 to „ 45	Sets of Scissors „	7 to „ 20
Fitted Bags, all Sizes „	30 to „ 400	Travelling Bags „	40 to „ 400
Flask, Travelling „	5 to „ 15	Tourists' Cases „	8 to „ 35
Gongs „	10 to „ 17	Work Boxes and Baskets „	6 to „ 50
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in great variety „	15 to „ 40	Writing Cases and Desk „	5 to „ 75
Ivory Backed Hair Brushes „	20 to „ 25		

MORENAS & COMPANY.
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Up-Country Orders are promptly executed by V.-P. P.

THACKER & CO., LD.
REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.
CLEARANCE BARGAINS.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WILL REMOVE
ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,
AND WITH A VIEW TO
REDUCTION IN STOCK
BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS
For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.

This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

⁂ JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

⁂ This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

[illegible] Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

[illegible] Wine, and [illegible] Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director .... [illegible]

THE GREAT MODERN ROMANTIC OPERA,

"DOROTHY."

[illegible]—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 25; Box Seats, [illegible] Pit Stalls, Rs. 7; and Pit, Rs. [illegible] [illegible] in Uniform, Half-Price to Second [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] p.m., Commence at 9 p.m.

[illegible] SOUNDY [illegible], Ld.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 28TH.

PLANQUETTE'S GREAT MASTER-PIECE,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

MISS DECIMA.

([illegible] ACTIVE PREPARATION.)

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.

Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

[illegible] } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Undersigned invites APPLICATIONS for aid from the above [illegible] Bhatia and other high caste Hindu Students who are desirous of learning the Legal or Medical Profession, that is, to become Barrister, Solicitor, Pleader, or Doctor.

Applications will be received up to 20th December, 1892. For Forms of applications and further particulars apply to,

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,

Secretary, G. T. Charities.

G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 23rd Nov., 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the [illegible] instant till the 20th January next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1888.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,

Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

CUTLERY CABINET.

A Brass-bound polished Oak Cabinet, suitable for Presents, containing 61 pieces of stoutly plated on stout Metal Forks and Spoons and Ivory balance handle Knives, of the best quality, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Buller & Co., of Sheffield. Rs. 250.

[illegible] } MADON, SONS & CO. { Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 639 OF 1890.

EDULJI ASLAJEE DAROOWALLA..............Plaintiff.

vs.

PIROJBAI, widow, MANOCKJEE ASLAJI, COOVERBAI, CURSETBAI and JARBAI, son and daughters respectively of ASLAJI (alias Aspandiarji) DORABJI DAROOWALLA, deceased..............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, Messrs. Merwanji Kaikhusro and Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis, who have been appointed Special Commissioners in this Suit, have with the consent of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants contracted to sell the following immoveable property:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the West side of Parel Road, (Bhendy Bazar) without the Fort and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 322 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar), aforesaid, on or towards the West by a [illegible] passage, on or towards the North by Baptee Road, and on or towards the South by the property of the abovenamed 1st and 2nd Defendants Pirojbai, widow of Aslaji Dorabjee and Manockji Aslaji Daroowalla, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the abovenamed 2nd Defendant Manockji Aslaji, under old No. 2317 and 2389, and new No. 6374, old Survey No. 1152 and 1161, and New Survey No. [illegible], and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward C No. 8101 street (Parel Road) [illegible] Nos. 582, 584, 585, and Ward C No. 7947, and [illegible] Road) No. 2, and are now in the occupation of Karim Deena and other tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charges, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Currency Bank, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 24th day of November 1892.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,

Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 5th December 1892, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding extract from a letter from the Solicitor to Government, and suggesting that the Regulations relating to retiring or pension fund for Municipal officers and servants may be revised by the Solicitors to the Corporation before being re-submitted to Government for final approval. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the President submitting copy of the Regulations as now re-drafted by the Municipal Solicitors accordingly.

2. Resolutions of the Standing Committee sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 912 from savings in section I, establishment Water Works, Budget, to same section (Tansa Establishment Duct), to meet the cost of staff of sluicemen for Tansa Water Works from November, 1892, to February 1893.

3. Recommending sanction to [illegible] surplus cash balance to meet excess in the grant for printing, (Municipal Commissioner's Office,) consequent on the printing of the Municipal Servants' List and Building By-laws.

4. Recommending sanction to the writing off, from the book value of the dead stock return of various departments, of Rs. 32,601-10-10 as loss by auction sale and otherwise of unserviceable and other stores.

5. Recommending sanction to the grant from surplus cash balance of the equivalent of £262-10-0 sterling, being the amount of Mr. Mansergh's fee for advising the Municipality on the question of the relative merits of steel and iron water mains.

6. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 5,[illegible] from Surplus Cash Balance, being the cost at Rs. 15 per yard plus 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition and 5 per cent for contingencies of 311·12 square yards or thereabout of vacant land situate at Pinjrapole Street, the same being required as site for a public latrine.

7. Letter from the Commissioner asking sanction to the free supply of water (1) to the fountain erected by Mr. Dharsi Nanji at Ryan Market, Argyll Road, and (2) to the cattle trough at Carnac Siding Road, subject to the condition that the fountain and cattle trough be handed over to the Municipality, to vest absolutely in the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the City.

8. Appointment of a Municipal Executive Engineer, vice Mr. H. G. Walton, who resigns his appointment from 4th December 1892.

Letter No. 17[illegible], dated 18th November 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding with remarks, application from Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, for the appointment about to become vacant of Executive Engineer.

Notice of motion from Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., dated 24th instant, of intention to propose the election as Executive Engineer of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500. The motion will be seconded by Thomas Blaney, Esq.

Notice of motion from Rahimtula Khairaz, Esq., dated 25th inst., of intention to propose the election of Mr. James W. Smith, M. I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer for 5 years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 or (in the alternative) that a Special Engineer for drainage be appointed as contemplated by the Corporation's Resolution No. 12970, dated 7th March 1892, and that Mr. Smith be appointed to that office for 5 years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500, and conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 in addition. The motion will be seconded by Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. Banks.

Notice of motion, dated 25th instant, from R. G. Oxenham, Esq., of intention to propose the election as Executive Engineer of Mr. S. Tomlinson, M. I. C. E., for a period of 5 years on a salary commencing at Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

The motion will be seconded by Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Esq.

9. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting the unanimous re-election of Thomas Blaney, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee.

10. Letter from Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, acknowledging the Resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th idem, relating to the sanction accorded by the Trustees to the laying of temporary water main through the Punchayet ground.

11. Letter from Mr. W. Clerk, C. I. E., conveying to the Corporation his sense of the honour they have done him in passing vote of thanks to him for the manner in which he carried through the Tansa Works to a successful completion.

12. Letter from the Commissioner, submitting for sanction final estimate for the Tansa Water Works, showing a net excess of Rs. 1,[illegible] total outlay of Rs. 1,49,50,000. Recommending the payment of bonus to the Duct Contractors from Ghatkopar to Bombay.

13. Letter from the Commissioner, asking the Corporation to re-consider the question of the liability of Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co., Agents for Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co., in connection with their contract for the supply of cast-iron pipes for Tansa Water Works, and to pass such orders as they may deem proper on the request for arbitration.

14. Sanction to be asked under the terms of section 269 (4) of the Municipal Act to his permanently closing the well at [illegible]

15. Sanction to be asked to the cancelling of the unexpired portion of the [illegible] service of Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief [illegible] who applies to be placed on the permanent staff of the Municipality.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. I. T. CLUB.

AT the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held THIS DAY it was decided that the date of CERTIFICATES of AGE and HEIGHT of all GALLOWAYS and PONIES be from 1st May to 30th April of each year.—That present measurements only remain in force up to 31st December, 1892. That all measurements made after 27th October 1892 hold good up to 30th April 1893.

TOM LaMESURIER,

Hony Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Grand Stand, Poona, 24th November, 1892.

BASEL MISSION INDIAN VIEWS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

From As. 4 to As. 12.

25, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLLA hath contracted to sell to GOCULBHAI DOLUTRAM all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow (at present out of repairs) well, trees, plantations and other the premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2845 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 188 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2512, 2513, 2514, and Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Javerchund Purtabchund, on the West by the property of Abdool Hoosein Heptoolla, on the South by the Seashore, and on the North by the Walkeshwar Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Abdool Hoosein Heptoolla.

All persons having any right title, interest, claim or demand into or against the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should, within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to us at our office (79, Meadows Street, Fort) otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 25th day of November 1892.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,

Purchaser's Attorneys

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR has decided to allow the MASTERS of ARTS or holders of higher degrees in some FACULTY and BACHELORS of ARTS who graduated before the year 1867 to fill up THREE VACANCIES in the Senate by ELECTION. Of the three FELLOWS to be elected, one must be a Medical Graduate of the University who is either a Bachelor in Medicine of 10 years' standing, or the holder of a higher degree in Medicine, and the other two must be Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty or holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts who took that degree before the year 1867.

The Election will take place on Monday, the 2nd January, 1893.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Graduate holding one of the above named Degrees, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 7th of December.

On and after the 15th December voting papers containing the names of all the candidates nominated will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 2nd of January, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p.m., but Graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar, may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar by the 2nd of January, 1893. Graduates who are not personally known to the Officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up must bring with them their diplomas or other satisfactory proof of identity.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Officiating Registrar.

Senate House, The 21st November, 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ......£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS... ..2½ Per Cent, Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............4½ per cent. per Annum.

6 Months..............4 " "

3 Months..............3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves..................	Rs.	15,55,867
Working Capital............................	„	1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI. SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund................................	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 16; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses Standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly qualified English Farrier, and [illegible]

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.—A numerous Assortment of strongly made artistically designed 18-carat gold Telescopic and Slide Pencil Cases for attachment to the Chain or ordinary use. Rs. 27, 35, 40 to Rs. 65. Set with Pearls for Ladies' use Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRANDY, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors and Messrs. Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old Brandies in cases adapted for Messes, Clubs, Hotels. Trial solicited.—JAMSHEDJEE BRO., & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOVELY KANGRA and CEYLON TEAS as Christmas and New Year's Presents for Home. Re. 1 per lb in elegant Packets.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

NEUBERG'S ILLUSTRATED SHEET CATALOGUE CIRCULATED as SUPPLEMENT with THIS DAY'S ISSUE. All orders promptly attended to.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER to take charge of the Books of a Joint Stock Co. Apply to "—," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, who has a good knowledge of the Passenger and Custom House business. Apply stating age and Salary required, and giving copies of testimonials, to "......," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, with Australian Horse, in excellent working order. Mr. R. P. BRUNTON, Municipal Office.

FOR SALE.—A Carbonizing Machine with Bottling Apparatus, and Extra Cylinder, complete. Invaluable for making Aerated Waters on a small Scale.—Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION Sale of the late Mr. Charles Taylor's household furniture, Pianoforte, Telescope, &c., at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION Sale of 33 Cast Horses, at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY at 2 p.m., Horses from 14 to 14-3. See BENNETT'S Advertisement.

ON VIEW.—Dr. Langley's valuable furniture, Piano, Horses, Carriages, Medical Books and Instruments, &c., at "Langley Lodge," Malabar Hill. Plants will be sold at 7 A.M. on MONDAY.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for 'Xmas Presents, &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

SPECIAL, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing November 22nd, Ladies', Rs 3-14, Black Glacie Kid Court Shoes for Rs 2-12, Gentlemen's Rs 6; Black Calf Oxford Shoes, for Rs 4-8.—LAIDLAW AND WHITEAWAY.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15, Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during the time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MAIDEN HALL HOTEL, Bandora. Entire English Management, Cool Bed-Rooms, Dining and Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Boarders. Every comfort and convenience. Billiards, Fresh Oysters daily.—Apply MANAGER.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Romon Iranee.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN TO VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class HOTEL. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED for Gentlemen and Ladies, next door to Lord Reay Villa.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, [illegible] Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Parel Street, Fort.

MCRESCHI [illegible] ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6, and Branch at Gowalia Tank Road.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, LD., in Liquidation. Bargains.—The remaining Stock is now being sold to Customers at less than half price. Inspection invited. No reasonable offer refused.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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THE MATCHLESS DARJEELING TEAS.—Unadulterated ORANGE PEKOE possesses delicious Flavour, rich, fragrant, and Mellow. Direct from the Maharanu Estate. Re. 1-4 per lb.—BULL and Co., Importers of Toys.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT outstation (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—63, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.

NEW SILKS.

NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

NEW LACES.

NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,

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NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

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FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ....Re. 1 1

12 Photos, small, our Invention ....Rs. 2 0

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited before December 20th, 1892, for the purchase of Tools, Plant, and Machinery belonging to the Government Gin Factories at Hubli, Gadag, and Karajgi, in the Dharwar District. For further particulars apply to the Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

A. HILL, C. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

ROHILKUND & KUMAON RAILWAY

(INCLUDES LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above for the year 1893, and will be received by the Deputy Agent at his Office, at Bareilly, up to THURSDAY, 1st December, 1892. Tender forms giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, Bareilly. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Stores."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NEVILLE, Deputy Agent,

R. & K. Railway.

Bareilly, 14th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, for delivery at the Company's Loco. Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. [illegible] delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 22nd November, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 19th December, 1892, and opened at 12 noon on the 20th December, 1892, for SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 28th February, 1894. The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of Original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to this office or by a reference to "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 15th November, 1892.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for eight annas in this office, only from 26th November to 10th December, 1892.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

Madras Arsenal, 21st November 1892.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES — TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOWFLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

[illegible]

[illegible] HEPTOOLA [illegible] and Co.

[illegible]

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25 do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30 do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35 do.	„	10	14	0
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At age 45 do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.........................£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851 .... £[illegible] | 1891 .... £7,894,357

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THOMAS H. [illegible] & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

[illegible] Street.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] "HIGHLAND [illegible]"

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

WATSON'S ESPLAN[illegible]

Messrs. W. B. GRE[illegible] [illegible] Bunder.

Messrs. BEYNON [illegible]

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Messrs. D. BA[illegible]

Messrs. E. [illegible] [illegible] Street.

Messrs. J. [illegible] Bazaar Street.

Messrs. KIN[illegible] [illegible] Bazaar Street.

Messrs. MOR[illegible] Street.

Messrs. PE[illegible] Palace.

Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, [illegible]

VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refresh[illegible]

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., P[illegible]

Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kir[illegible]

Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.

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The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Lanoli.

The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.

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SOLE AGENTS:—

C. [illegible] PHILLIMORE & CO.

BOMBAY.

[illegible] might [illegible]
[illegible] friends [illegible]
strongly urged by [illegible]
comply with the [illegible]
case, it seems, [illegible]
Justices Cave and [illegible]
will appear for the [illegible]
Haskins as junior. [illegible]
circles, there is a [illegible]
majority of votes be[illegible]
the remaining [illegible]
withdrawn.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this form [illegible] severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases [illegible] with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application [illegible] in all disorders [illegible] power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only in cases* where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 36), containing 1-[illegible] gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,

Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,

Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from the vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH [illegible] in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,

Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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PRESS COMPANIES.

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PRICES OF BULLION.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

EXCHANGE.

Meeting [illegible] Memorial Fund Committee, 4 p.m.
B. V. A. [illegible] Office, Colaba, 4-15 p.m.
Aryan Social U[illegible]ing, People's Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 o'clock.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Patna (s), from Calcutta; Bombay (s) Middlesborough; Bay of Bengal (sp), Cardiff; Arabia (s), Busreh; and Amra (s), Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Braunfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; and Java (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Mahanady and Braunfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Java and Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—There will be a ride to Bandora Point to-morrow morning. Bandstand, 6-15; Parsee Statue, 6-45.

LECTURE.—Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak will deliver an address in English, at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to-day, on "The Aspirations of Young India."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the east ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Emin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Sunday, the 27th instant.

NATIONAL UNION OF TYPISTS.—Mr. Pereira Joseph Braize, F. N. P. S., managing proprietor, Bombay Type-Writing Co., has been admitted with merit, Member of the National Union of Typists, London.

A MISSING WIFE.—One Baldeo Yessoo, living at Dhobi Talao, reports that his wife, named Doorgee, twenty years of age, has been missing since the 20th instant. She had ten rupees' worth of ornaments on her person, when she left home.

REPORTED THEFT.—A woman, named Geesanbee, living in 6th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that, on Thursday night, some one broke the lock on her door, and carried away gold and silver jewellery, and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 961, from two boxes which were broken open.

THE NEWWADI FAIR.—The Newwadi Fair commenced last Saturday with the usual palkhi procession at dusk. The street was ablaze with tumbler lights and crowded with spectators. At about midnight a fine exhibition of fireworks took place. To-night at eleven, there will be a still superior programme of fire-works, specially arranged for ladies and gentlemen.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme this evening, at 5-30 p.m.

March	The Rustic Bridge	E. Rogers
Overture	Die Irrfahrt um's Gluck	Suppe
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Selection	The Micado	Winterbottom
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Mazurka	Loves Greeting	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT PERFORMANCE ON THE PALI HILL.—To-morrow (Sunday) the following programme will be played by the St. Joseph's Band, at the Gymkhana, on the Palli Hill, at 7-45 p.m.

March	Anon	
Valse	Burlesque	Coote. Arrgd by J. Henkel.
Fantasia	Les Amoureaux	Ch. Leibert.
Quadrille	English Woman	J. Henkel.
Polka	Jenny Lind	
Valse	Court Beauties	Ch. Coote, Arrgd by J Henkel.
Galop	Ormonde	M. Seaman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DEAD.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man, aged about thirty-five, whose corpse was found floating in a quarry hole, in the Byculla Flats, behind the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill. Yesterday morning, a police sepoy, doing duty at Gilder Street, observed a crowd of people gathered round the quarry hole in question, and on reaching the spot saw the naked body of a man floating on the surface of the water. The deceased appeared to be a labourer. Under the circumstances the jury returned an open verdict.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ASSAYER.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Anundrao Chintoba Tatia Chapwalla, which occured yesterday, at 9 a. m. He was one of the oldest and the chief gold and silver private assayer in Bombay, and a leading member of the Dywadwa Brahmin community. Mr. Anandrao enjoyed considerable influence in commercial circles and with native shroffs, a large number of whom attended his funeral. He leaves surviving his widow, two sons, five daughters, and several grandchildren. Mr. Anundrao was an orthodox Hindu gentleman of a charitable and amiable disposition.

A DISHONEST MEHTA.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Nuttoo Jairaj appeared on remand to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of property amounting to about Rs. 2,000. In the present case two defalcations were proved against the accused, who had been employed as *Mehta*, and had collected Rs. 66, three months' rent for the temple of Shri Chintamoy, and another sum of Rs. 100, both of which he applied to his own needs, and never credited them in the account books. From another collection of Rs. 374, he kept Rs. 100, and credited the balance. The prisoner had no defence to make. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo hard labour for eighteen months.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Luxumon Dugroo, an old offender, against whom there were no less than five previous convictions, was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Back with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 56-12 from the person of a little girl, named Jarina, aged five years, the daughter of one Koolsum. The facts of the case are that the child was observed playing in front of her house in Pirkhan Lane, last Thursday, by the accused who succeeded in enticing her away to Kolsa Mohla, where he proceeded to strip her of her ornaments, but was observed by two other men who arrested him and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate taking into consideration the fact of his having had five previous convictions against him, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CYCLE RACING IN BOMBAY.—On Tuesday evening last a committee of cyclists met for the purpose of arranging for a race meeting, to be held in Bombay, during the present cold weather. The date decided upon is Saturday, Jan. 7. Every effort will be made to secure a track superior to anything yet ridden upon in this city, the preparation of it is in the hands of two well-known cyclists. A liberal number of prizes will be given, and the riders who will be very carefully handicapped may be assured they will have nothing to complain of. It is intended to have on the programme two events open only to members of the Bombay Cycling Club, two open only to Parsees, and one open to all comers, entrance fee for the above one rupee, one more open race without entrance fee will also be on the programme. The race committee is composed of two members of the B. C. C. and two from the Parsee Cycling Club with a chairman from the former club. All particulars can be obtained from communications addressed to the hon. sec., T De G. Derry, 7, Elphinstone Circle.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. Rustom Pestonji, Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, who has recently returned to duty from leave in Europe, prosecuted Abdoolla Sheik Kadir before Mr. Webb, on a charge of selling and possessing a quantity of opium, without a license. The evidence disclosed that the officer proceeded to Ram Pailwan's Lane on certain information, and deputed the informant to make a purchase from the accused with marked coins. After the transaction the prosecutor entered the accused's shop. Immediately the culprit noticed his presence, he cast the entire quantity of the drug into a vessel of water in which it was dissolved; and scattered the coins. Further investigations led to the discovery of the fact that he had managed to carry on the illicit trade during the lifetime of his father with immunity. One previous conviction was admitted. The Magistrate, to whom the accused pleaded guilty, inflicted a fine of Rs. 250.

DADAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE secretary of the General Education Institute, established at Dadar, and registered under Act XXI., of 1860, writes to Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, of Indore, that the scheme has been carried out "in accordance with the plan he had the honour to sketch, while he was in Bombay," and adds, "that as it is to him, and him alone, the credit of starting the organization is due, he is nominated one of the best sympathizers of the Institute, because the members of its board of directors are confident of the deep interest he has shown hitherto in matters educational." We give below the names of the organizers of the Society:—President—H. H. the Maharaja Chchatrapati of Javar. Vice-president—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). Board of directors—The Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik (Honorary Fel.), Rao Bahadur Sadashiv Moreshvar Sathe, Rao Saheb S. K. Vaidya, M.S.A. (London), Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Barve, Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, L. M. & S., Messrs. Govind Appaji Patil, B.A., LL.B., Hari Bhikaji Bhandare, L. C. E., Trimbak Keshav Dhamankar, Gopal Narayen Akshikar, and Ganesh Ramchandra Lele. Trustees' Board—Rao Saheb S. K. Vaidya, M.S.A. (London), and Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, L. M. & S. Standing Committee.—Messrs. Gopal Narayan Akshikar, Keshav Bhagawant Tamane, and Ganesh Ramchandra Lele. Secretary.—Mr. Keshav Bhagawant Tamane. Members.—H. H. the Maharaja Chchatrapati of Javar, Dewan Bahadur Laxuman Jaganath Vaidya, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, Rao Bahadur Sadashiva Moreshvar Sathe, Rao Saheb S. K. Vaidya, M.S.A. (London), Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Barve, Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Moreshvar, Dewan, Javar State, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Ambegavkar, Dr. B. Balkrishna Dadarkar, L. M. & S., Messrs. Govind Appaji Patil, B.A., LL.B., Hari Bhikaji Bhandare, L.C.E., Trimbak Keshav Dhamankar, Vinayak Shivarao [illegible] [illegible]—Gopal Narayen Akshikar, Keshav Bhagawant Tamane, and Ganesh Ramchandra Lele.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury:—

APPLICATION FOR TRAVERSING A CASE.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, applied for a traverse to the next Sessions of the case in which Ismail Mahomed Ali and five other Mahomedans had been committed by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on charges of house-breaking, theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The case, which contained a good deal of circumstantial evidence, had only lately come before the Public Prosecutor, and being much complicated, and evidence having yet to be collected at Indore, Ajmere, and other places, it was necessary to apply for a postponement, in support of which the learned counsel submitted an affidavit made by Superintendent McDermott. It stated among other things that the house of an Arab pearl merchant was broken into, and cash over Rs. 16,000, and pearls of the value of Rs. 9,000 had been stolen. The accused were arrested in different places outside Bombay in August and September last, and the case was committed by Mr. Hamilton on the 18th inst. The police had not yet completed their enquiries into the case, and a large amount of property had yet to be recovered.

His Lordship asked why the case was committed at all if the police enquiries had not been completed.

Mr. Anderson replied that the matter was not than under the management of the Public Prosecuter.

His Lordship could not understand why the case should have been committed if the enquiries had not been completed; or why the police should not have applied to the magistrate for further time.

Mr. Anderson replied that the magistrate thought the evidence was sufficient, and that it was a matter for the Sessions Court to deal with.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the accused, said the prisoners had been in custody for three months, and they had been committed for trial. Then what did the prosecution say? They said—"We have no evidence, give us time to rake up evidence, and we will go on with the case: meantime, keep the accused in prison for another three months." There was no power which could say—"No, don't try them now; but keep them in jail for three months."

Mr. Anderson: The police have been on the track of the prisoners. They have important information which they expect, and which when collected and placed before the court, is likely to lead to a conviction. They have to collect the evidence in different places. A postponement cannot prejudice the trial or the prisoners. A traverse of the case could do no harm; and in the interests of justice, it should be granted as the police had important information to collect.

His Lordship said that the application for a traverse was made on no grounds whatever. In the interests of justice, however, the application must be granted, but it must be on the condition that the men were bailed.

After some discussion as to the amount of the bail, in which it was stated that the property stolen amounted in value to Rs. 23,000, and the property recovered was worth about Rs. 7,000. or Rs. 8,000, the case traversed to the next sessions, the prisoners being liberated each in his own recognisances for Rs. 1,000, and in addition the first four finding sureties for Rs. 2,000 each, and the last two for Rs. 500 each.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. J. S. Lambert, on being called to serve upon the common jury this morning, asked to be exempted on the ground that he was the only person left to do the work of the department of the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, owing to the illness of the Superintendent. His Lordship told the applicant to make an affidavit, and excused his attendance.

THE PROSECUTION OF HARRY STAFFORD BEYTS.

Mr. Inverarity, at the rising of the court for luncheon, applied to his Lordship for leave to withdraw the charges against Harry Stafford Beyts besides those on which he had been convicted and sentenced.

The Judge: Have you informed Mr. Jardine of this application.

Mr. Inverarity: I will speak to him now.

The Judge: I suppose he will have no objection to the charges against his client being withdrawn. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: No, my Lord.

The application was granted.

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Cullianjee Lilladhur, a Bhattia, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 27th ult. Mr. Moozandar, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sanjana for the defence.

It appeared that an application was made some time ago to the Bhatia Caste "Mahajan" to admit a woman named Dahee again into the caste. The application was stoutly opposed by Ramdas Hari, who told the caste Mahajan that Dahee was the daughter of one Goolabai, and that she was not at all a Bhattia girl. Subsequently Goolabbai took proceedings against Ramdas Hari on a charge of defamation. The case was heard before Mr. Dastoor who acquitted Ramdas. The latter afterwards got the permission of the magistrate to prosecute the present accused, Cullianjee, who had given evidence on behalf of Goolabai, which he said was false. The permission having been given, the accused Cullianjee was tried before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed him to the present Sessions.

A large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Sanjana, having addressed the jury, called some witnesses for the defence, and on his saying there were more to be called, the court adjourned till this morning.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before RAO BAHADUR GUNPATRAO BHASKERJI.)

ANTAJEE MAHADEO VS. MOOLJEE HARIDAS.

THE plaintiff brought the suit for the recovery of Rs. 493, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's failure to give delivery of twenty-five bales of gunny bags. Mr. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. He[illegible], of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, represented the defendant.

His honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is an action to recover Rs. 456-5-3, being the loss sustained by the plaintiff owing to the defendant's failure to give delivery of 25 bales of gunny bags which the defendant had agreed to sell to the plaintiff by a contract, dated 12th August 1891. The defendant denied the breach and contended that if there was any breach it occurred owing to the loss of the vessel on which the goods were shipped and urged that he was not answerable for any damages and that in fact he denied any damages had occurred. The short facts of the case were these: The defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 50 bales of Titager or Samnugger mill from Calcutta of the October or November shipment delivery, to be given on the landing of the goods at the bunder, and the goods were to be of the Calcutta packing. 25 bales of the October shipment were delivered, and as regards the remainder 25 bales of November shipment, the name of the vessel by which they were to be arrived was duly declared and the vessel was lost on her way to Bombay. The defendant contended that the vessel having been lost his responsibility ceased. It is to recover damages for non-delivery that this action has been brought. The questions for my consideration are: Whether the defendant is liable to make good the loss for non-delivery of the bales; whether the defendant is protected by section 56 of the Contract act; if the defendant is not protected by section 56 of the Contract Act what are the damages the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and whether the plaintiff has suffered any damages at all. It is admitted by law that generally where there is a positive contract to do a thing not in itself unlawful the contractor must perform it or pay damages for not doing it, although, in consequence of unforseen accidents, the performance of his contract has become unexpectedly burdensome or even impossible. It was quite possible for the Defendant to have so worded the contract as to avoid his liability even after the vessel had stranded. I must here notice that in Reuter vs Sola. 4, Law Report, Common Pleas Division, page 240, the contract was to the effect: "Should the vessel or vessels and the packages or any portion thereof be lost this contract to be cancelled for the whole or such portion." In Nusserwanjee Jehangir Khumbatta vs. Volkart Brothers XIII. I.L.R., Bombay series, page 15) the contract was: In the event of the ship being lost this contract to be null and void. The contract not having been so worded and the Defendant not having so protected himself the next question that arises for discussion is: Did the declaration of the ship Lavada amount to an agreement by the plaintiff that if the Lavada went down the defendant was discharged of his contract or that the risk of the voyage was on the plaintiff. My own opinion is that the declaration did not amount to an agreement as contended for by the defendant. To refer to the evidence Mr. Heith states that the "Fultalla left Calcutta on the 21st November, the Nerbudda on the 23rd November, the Nuddea on the 26th November, and the Ellora on the 28th November, and added that the Asiatic Company pretty constantly sends ships to Bombay. The other witness for the defendant is Tribhowan Doolab. He said: "Sometimes we make purchases and send goods to Bombay; we have a firm in Calcutta. We have never sent goods from Calcutta to meet orders in Bombay. We make purchases of goods in Bombay, even though we agree to ship Calcutta goods. We gave the name of the steamer Lalpoora in respect of the first shipment. We offered to give the plaintiff goods which we had contracted to deliver. We wanted to give the bales of Jammadas. The bales we bought of Carsandas were not sold. We would have sold them on the arrival of the steamer. This to my mind shows pretty clearly that the defendant would have complied with the contract if they were inclined to do so. They could have purchased bales in Bombay of the November shipment and supplied them to the plaintiff. There was nothing impossible even if the ship had stranded. It was quite open to the defendant to show that it was impossible for him to supply goods as he had contracted to deliver. I must therefore hold that there was breach on his part. The next questions I have to consider are whether the plaintiff has sustained damages, and, if so, their amount. That the defendant has not delivered to the plaintiff the bales contracted for on the due date is in the evidence of the plaintiff. He has therefore suffered damages. The market price on the 25th December was, according to him, Rs. 328. The evidence shows that it varied from Rs. 32-8 Rs. 32-12. I therefore award the plaintiff's claim, and certify Rs. 45 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Hemming applied to his honour to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. The Judge refused to do so, stating that, as the present suit was under Rs. 500, he could not comply with Mr. Hemming's request.

(BEFORE MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY.)

SELLA ASSA VS. DOSSA RAHIM.

Mr. Sealy applied, on behalf of the defendant, Dossa Rahim, for a short postponement on the ground of his client's illness, who was in a dying condition, or might even now be dead. The suit was based on promissory notes for Rs. 22, and 21-13 as interest, which plaintiff alleged had been drawn in his favour by the defendant on the 7th February, 1891. Mr. Sealy, for the defendant, denied the execution of the note, and also his client's liability. The pleader offered to pay plaintiff's buggy hire to go to defendant's house in order to satisfy himself of the truth of his statement regarding his client's condition.

Mr. Tooljaram, for the plaintiff, opposed the application for a postponement, saying that his instructions were that the defendant was sitting at home engaged in his usual avocation of weaving.

The Judge asked why the defendant's son did not make an affidavit.

Mr. Sealy said that the son could not leave the death-bed of his father to come into court.

His Honour passed an "ex-parte" decree for the amount claimed. The Judge said that if the defendant [illegible]

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C. vs. THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. C. C.

THIS match was played on Wednesday, when the police won by an innings and fourteen runs. George and Stanford were the pioneers at the wickets, and before their defence was broken the score had passed the half century. The former compiled twenty with hard and clean hitting, while the latter batsman "wielded the willow" in capital style and rattled up the top score of forty-one. The other batsmen gave a very fair account of their ability. For the vanquished Little did yeoman service with the leather, his long hops being decidedly embarrassing on a baked wicket. They were soon dismissed in the first innings for the paltry aggregate of twenty-nine and had to follow on. Their next lease of the wickets was decidedly better, but the superior calibre of their foes told wofully, and the "lot" were put out for sixty-two runs. The following are the scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pote, b Mynn	1	st Briscoe, b Stanford	5
Jones, l-b-w, b Fleming	0	c Baulch, b Flemming	11
Roberts, b Flemming	0	b Baulch	2
Little, b Flemming	8	b Flemming	6
Nicholson, b Good	10	c George, b Stanford	3
Warner, b Mynn	2	b Mynn	6
J O'Brien, b Good	0	b Flemming	0
A O'Brien, c George, b Flemming	1	run out	9
Mountain, b Flemming	4	run out	5
Stacey, l-b-w, b Good	0	not out	0
Dunsford, not out	0	b Stanford	0
Extras	3	Extras	12
Total	29	Total	62

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

1st Innings.

Stanford, b Little	20
George, b Little	41
Baulch, b Roberts	1
Flemming, l-b-w, b Roberts	2
Mynn, b Little	3
Good, b Roberts	5
Barnett, b Little	10
Walton, b Little	0
Greyhurst, b Little	0
Briscoe, not out	4
Clarkson, b Little	0
Extras	18
Total	105

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 570 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, one gentleman, two ladies and infant as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Kistler and Mr. Mattison as cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE s s Bombay, 2,019 tons, Captain W E Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (22nd October), with a cargo of iron and coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain T. Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 113 cases opium, 79 horses and the following passengers:—Mr S. Zimjee, Mr. S. Ebram, Mrs. S A Hoosein, Mr Ali Hoosein, Mr A Abdoola, Mr A Aziz, Mr Kodenmul, Mr Shereefally and 67 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Java, 2,631 tons, Captain S Bason, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Emin	591	Peterson	G	F Heyer & Co
,, Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	N	P J Mendonca
,, Blue Cross	1959	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co
,, Persis	...	...	P	M Mackenzie & Co
S.S. Ponani		Nacoda 30 tons crane		Shepherd & Co.
,, Kaveri				do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 11·3 a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O Co
,, Clyde	2198		5	P & O Co
,, Verona	1873	Seymour	6	P & O Co
,, Imperator	2340	Bechtinger	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
,, Queen of India	2114	Matthews	8	J Mackintosh & Co
Ship W Manson	386	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kirby Hall	1698	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Saturday, November 26.)

Hopper Barge Curlew	305 tons	B P Trust.
,, Snipe	395	,,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Patna (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, Oct 29.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Middlesbrough, Oct22
	Bay of Bengal (sp)	Campbell	Cardiff, Aug 1.
	Arabia (s)	Grier	Busreh, Nov 12.
	Amra (s)	Kelpatrick	Colombo, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Braunfels (s)	Taroe	Hamburg, &c.
	Java (s)	Bason	China, &c.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

Steamers following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Verona, for Hamburg, Antwerp and Dunkirk.
,, Rajootana, for Co. &c.
,, Willow Branch, for Marseilles, Calcutta, and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—8 cases soap, E M Abdoolally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—40 cases of whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 1 case whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—5 cases printed books, A M Sodder; 10 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co; 7 cases printed books, The Bombay Circulating Library; 4 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 2 cases printed books, J B Karani and Co; 200 cases stout and ale, E Latham and Co.

Peninsular s—38 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Shapoorjee; 3 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—155 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases glass beads, A H Karimbhoy; 41 bales printing and writing papers, K A Hoosein; 19 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 8 cases glass ware, F M Roysee; 30 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 9 cases soap, A Tyaballi; 23 bales papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM VENICE.

Imperator s—17 cases glass beads, A H Karimbhoy; 24 cases soap, S Hibtoola.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—10 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A [illegible] off leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 25.

Hill, Capt, Mast Northampton, on duty, from Poona.
Halloway, Capt Ms, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Warner, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd York Regt, on leave, from Madras.
Lawenson, Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th November.

2. To-day (Saturday) there will be no parade, but the Sergt-Instructors will attend at Coorla from 3 p.m. until dusk for the purpose of enabling members to put in their annual musketry course, and members should avail themselves of this opportunity.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the following members:—

Captain A. C. Clarke, for one month.

Gunner F. B. Stewart, for one year—from 1st December 1892 to 30th November 1893 (inclusive).

3. During the absence on leave of Capt. A. C. Clarke, Bombr K. Macaulay will perform the duties of Paymaster.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 26th November.

1. The Regiment will parade this day (Saturday), the 26th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram-tickets.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain G. Lund from 25th November to 26th December 1892 (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

A DECISION of much importance to foreigners in France has been taken by the Government. In June 1889, a law was passed to the effect that every individual born in France, the son or daughter of a foreign father, who had himself been born there, should be of French nationality. In December last year the Court of Cassation ruled that the term "Etranger" was applicable not only to the father but to mother of the child born in France. The French Government therefore declared that it regarded persons born in France of mothers who had also been born in France as French. Lord Dufferin, however, has now been informed that the French Government will shortly lay before Parliament a Bill for the purpose of modifying the law as interpreted by the Court of Cassation. The Bill will declare that only the children born in France of fathers born in France shall be of French nationality; and it has also been notified to the British Ambassador that in the meantime exemption will be accorded to young men the sons of foreign mothers born in France, who would otherwise have been included in the *Classe* which is now being enrolled for service in the French army. In each case applications for such exemptions should be made through the diplomatic channel to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, [illegible]

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, NOVEMBER 27.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Agutter in G.—Hymns—50, 261 and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 50, 47 and 52.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No service.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 48, 47 and 52.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 48, 50 and 217.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 49, 51 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Gardner (Advent).—Hymns 48, 51 and 288.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); with Sermon by Revd. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); by Revd. Fr. Gardener.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); with Sermon by Rev. C. Gilder.
Alms for the S. P. C.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral).

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class and Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 247, 164 and 291.
Psalm 98 chant 259.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—(Harvest Festival). Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—"Ye shall dwell in the land."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer; Preacher—Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 51, 56 and 61.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service. Rev. A. H. Bowman.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer; Preacher—Rev. W. G. Peel. Hymns 51, 67 and 71.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 48 and 225.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 46, 217, and 201.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Byculla, (Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 16, 1st tune: 49 and 210.
Anthem:—Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem. page 17 of Old Book.

CALENDAR.—NOV. & DEC., 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Dec.	4th, 7h. 8·5m. a.m.	
Last Quarter	,,	11th, 7h. 21·0m. a.m.	
New Moon	,,	19th, 1h. 45m. p.m.	
First Quarter	,,	27th, 2h. 13·7m. a.m.	

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 26	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Blaney Memorial Fund Committee, Meeting, 4 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Peninsular. English Mail expected per s. s. Oriental.*	6 14	5 21	3 [illegible] 3 10 a	9 42 a 8 56 a
Sun. 27	1st Sunday in Advent.	6 15	5 21	4 21m 4 32 a	11 3m 10 10 a
Mon. 28	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 16	5 21	5 22m 6 3 a	0 16 a 11 57 a
Tues. 29	University Examination Results. Gaiety Theatre: Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 16	5 21	6 27m 7 23 a	— 1 17 a
Wed. 30	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 17	5 21	7 34m 8 40 a	1 22m 2 6 a
Dec. Thurs 1	Back Bay Baths: Roughton Cup Race.	6 17	5 21	8 27m 9 36 a	2 26m 2 50 a
Fri. 2	Arrival of Lord Harris, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m. (B. T.)	6 18	5 21	9 17m 10 27 a	3 21m 3 31 a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 6 p.m.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mrs Norman Bray, Madras
Mr A C Wingrove, Punjab
* Captn C McArthur, K O S B, Lahore
Mr D Longworth, Karachi
Mr T Wilson, London
* Mr B W Blackwell, Gwalior
* Mr T Glover, Jr, London
Mrs Spring Branson, do
Miss H[illegible] do
Mr E M Pratt, C S do
Mrs J T Kelly, do
Miss B Gemley, do
Mr and Mrs J East Norman do
*Mr and Mrs Maxwell, do
Mrs Bonnett, do
Mrs Algar, do
* Mr G Stainton, Poona
Captn and Mrs Oldfield, R A, England
* Mr J P Orr, C S, Thana
Revd and Mrs P S Grove, Nussersbad
Miss A Brooke, Bhownuggur
Mr G Lambert, Broach
Lieut T Lawrenson, Madras
Lieut E L Warner, Madras
Mr C Kirkpatrick, Delhi
Mr F Lilley
Mr E Ash
* Mr and Mrs G B Reynolds, London
* Vet Lt-Col C Clayton, Poona

* Miss Lambert, Karachi
Lieut and Mrs H Carnegy, Bhooj
Surg-Maj A Ferguson, Poona
Mr R T Middleton, Baroda
Lieut and Mrs H Pryor, S C, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Branson, I C S, do
Mr M Strahl do
Mr H Heberlein, do
Mr J Neilson, do
Mrs J Neilson, do
Mr J Stevenson, R N, do
Mr J Stevenson, do
Mr M Breslaur, do
Dr S Cooke, do
Mr R Blackwell, do
Mr T R Wood, do
Captn W Cave, S C do
Mr C Stephens, do
Mr G Sigl, do
Mr R W L Toozs, do
Mr J H Robertson, do
Mr W F Hamilton, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr V E Booth, do
Lieut J Finnis, do
Mr H Harwood, do
Mr J Watson, do
Mr S Kiddle, do
Mr J M Anderson, do
Mr J Anderson, R I M, do
Mr V Goll, do
Mr J J Gazdur, B L, do
Lieut J H Lloyd, S C, do

Residents for the week marked thus (*)

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Consent Decree.

581-92—K J Mantri—Ramcoomar Munraj, &c, vs Ramnarayen Heerjeesrai—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

66-92—In person—Pandurang Bapoojee vs Roopchand Purushram and others.
80-92—In person—Muljee Luckmidas vs Liladhur Jaitha and another—Mathubai and J.
77-92—In person—Yessowdabai and another vs Ramchunder Tukaram Hajib—Baicrishna and P.
74-92—Shamrao P—(For pauper)—Sittabai vs Hurrichund Wittoba and others—Muljee and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

96-91—Little, S N and B—Mawjee Cullianjee vs Nanbai and others—Little, S, N and B, and P G and S.—(Part heard.)
625-91—Mansukial D and J—Valjee Assur vs Valjee Khutao and another—Tyabjee D and J, C M and M—(Part heard.)
245-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radhakison vs Dwarkadas Ramjeedas and another—Brown and M.
64-92—M H Khan—Maloo Rajana vs Rajaram Luxmon—Bhaishunker and K.
476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others Bhaishunker and K.
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs R Wilson and others—Little, S N and B and F A Little.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi vs Perozsha Framjee Batliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valijee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Majan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Sheik Abdool Hossein Lalmoojy and another vs Mariamboo and another—Thakurdas D and C.
232-14937 of 92—Janardhen and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Scolleman Samajee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)

SOME of the animals in the New York Zoological Gardens have just been moved into their winter quarters, their attendants being obliged to use that mixture of soft manners and stern method which is occasionally difficult of attainment. The tapir, for instance, weighing 300lb., and being of a highly nervous temperament, needs considerable management when any change is made in the even tenour of his daily ways. Though he sometimes is sufficiently genial to permit his keeper to handle his long nose, no rash confidence was placed in him when changing his quarters. One man held on to his neck with a stout rope; another grasped an ear; and two more persuasively guided a hind leg each. It was a lively scene, but it ended well. The four men who coaxed him in the above manner were hot and very thirsty at its conclusion. Caliph, the hippopotamus, with his wife and daughter, afforded another interesting spectacle on the occasion of their winter move. The head of the family, depressed by a severe cold in the head, proved docile enough, but his wife exhibited both annoyance and distrust, and backed several times, to the serious inconvenience of the attendants. It was a question whether a steel goad or a bunch of carrots would be the more effective. The carrots were tried first, and "Miss. Murphy" ambled peaceably after them. Her daughter, who had been previously installed, came to meet her parents, and bestowed upon them an affectionate greeting.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·084	W S W	2	79·1	54·1	49	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·114	S W	3	82·6	51·1	61	..	..	...
Cawnpore	30·077	N N W	1	83·0	51·0	53	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·056	W N W	1	85·5	52·9	59	...	0·30	+0·20
Jhansi	30·101	Calm	1	85·4	56·2	46	...	...	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·149	Calm	2	83·0	42·6	42	..	...	..
Karachi	30·135	[illegible] N [illegible]	10	87·0	58·0	39	..	..	..
Jeypore	30·140	N W	3	82·5	49·7	56	..	0·02	—4·71
Ajmere	30·160	Calm	2	81·2	48·3	65	..	...	—0·07
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·080	S W	5	85·9	55·5	60	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·070	Calm	4	85·9	50·0	82	..	..	—0·25
Veraval	30·049	N N E	7	88·6	60·8	38	...	..	..
Neemuch	30·133	Calm	5	81·3	49·9	51	...	..	—0·10
Indore	30·091	N	1	82·5	50·1	51	..	0·50	+0·27
Saugor	30·081	E N E	2	81·3	53·8	66	..	..	—0·38
Jubbulpore	30·115	S E	1	82·5	40·9	77	...	..	—0·38
Hoshangabad	30·100	E N E	1	82·8	51·8	83	...	0·31	+0·07
Khandwa	30·102	N W	2	85·7	54·6	66	..	0·44	+0·13
Raipur	30·073	Calm	1	81·0	58·3	63	...	0·11	—0·41
Nagpur	30·091	N	3	82·8	56·3	64	...	..	—0·63
Amraoti	30·073	Calm	2	82·1	54·9	52	..	0·21	—0·30
Akola	30·082	Calm	2	81·0	51·6	64	..	...	—0·70
Surat	30·028	N W	L	89·1	57·0	73	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	30·105	W N W	4	84·1	52·5	56	..	0·17	—0·48
Bombay	30·018	E N E	9	85·4	71·1	73	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·101	Calm	4	83·6	51·0	71	..	0·34	—0·60
Sholapur	30·082	S E	7	85·2	56·4	57	...	0·68	—0·17
Ratnagiri	30·0[illegible]6	Calm	5	91·9	[illegible]	58	..	0·41	—0·06
Belgaum	30·033	E	1	81·3	57·9	60	..	0·30	—1·53
Goa	30·001	S E	5	87·1	69·3	77	...	2·41	..
Karwar	29·993	Calm	1	88·3	65·9	77	...	1·43	—1·33
Mangalore	29·990	E N E	2	88·3	71·4	77	...	4·25	+1·10
Calicut	29·976	E N E	7	88·2	75·1	73	...	3·54	—1·42
Cochin	29·975	E	M	88·2	76·1	85	...	3·57	—3·12
Bangalore	30·086	E N E	3	80·2	59·9	78	...	0·56	—2·87
Secunderabad	30·058	Calm	3	80·3	58·0	81	..	1·79	+0·11
Masulipatam	30·005	N N E	1	84·0	66·2	80	..	0·31	—5·97
Bellary	30·081	Calm	2	84·4	58·1	85	...	0·25	—1·58
Cuddapah	30·056	E N E	..	85·0	61·4	76	...	0·38	—4·35
Madras	30·021	N N W	10	87·2	72·2	75	...	1·35	—13·05
Coimbatore	30·013	N	4	87·3	65·8	79	...	0·12	—3·54
Trichinopoly	30·024	N N E	3	89·0	69·1	65	..	1·34	—3·11
Negapatam	29·982	W N W	12	82·9	70·7	74	..	3·21	—12·11
Colombo	29·971	N	9	85·5	71·0	75	..	5·74	—6·08

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular throughout the whole country. The general distribution remains practically unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Sholapur and Calicut and 8 at Bombay. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and show and excess above the normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92. at Ratnagiri and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are slightly clouded at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. Weather continues to be fine, clear and settled all over the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The barometric changes have been generally moderate or small and of general distribution Undisturbed calms prevail in the Punjab, westerly winds over the Gangetic plain, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over Western India, and force is fresh in Karrachi and Negapatam. Temperature has generally fallen except in the west of the Peninsula, where it has risen. The mean temperature, which varies from 830. in Cochin and Tinnevelly to 54. in Rawalpindi, slightly exceeds the normal average in the North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, and slightly defect the normal averge in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. The highest maximum is 92° in Rathnagiri, and the lowest 71° in Peshawar. The sky is almost clear of clouds and no rain has fallen in any station.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·927
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	220

* From midnight to midnight.

RESCUED FROM MISERY.

JOHN E. AUBREY, Esq., Sofala, N.S.W., kindly furnishes the following testimony:—"In January, 1879, I was master of a provisional school in the western district, and I married a delicate young lady, and was shortly afterwards appointed teacher under the Board of Education. Our first child was born in September 1880, after which my wife never seemed to regain her usual strength. In May, 1881, she was suddenly taken very ill; the family doctor was sent for and was greatly puzzled; he, however, prescribed and the patient partly recovered. About twelve months later she was very much troubled with a painful, throbbing movement in the abdomen, especially when lying down, loss of appetite, and what food was taken afforded no nourishment. Another doctor was called in, who sounded and prescribed, but to no purpose. We left the neighbourhood and went to Lithgow Valley, hoping to effect an improvement, but without result. Another doctor did all he could [illegible] decided that the case was one of enlargement of the liver [illegible] proved to be the case, as the side sometimes swelled [illegible] large as to prevent dressing; so matters progressed and got from bad to worse. Numerous doctors continued to do but little good and that only temporary, but all agreed that the system was generally weak and wanted building up; and the liver would sometimes swell and burst off button after button off her ulster while standing in a store. For the last two years the trouble has been complicated with a most distressing, rushing noise in the head, so violent as to render it impossible to lie in bed at night, with violent attacks of windy colic, causing complete prostration, and excoriation of the throat. Eventually, after further suffering, I read of Clement's Tonic and its wonderful effects, and sent for a bottle. The first dose was too strong for the debilitated stomach. I diluted it with the water and gradually increased it as the stomach could bear it. Mrs. Aubrey has now taken three bottles, and the effect is most marvellous; the swelling has entirely disappeared, and the waist is reduced by seven inches. The eyesight is renewed and strengthened, the appetite returned, the noise in the head diminished, and, to use my wife's own words, "Language utterly fails to describe the relief and benefit she has experienced by the use of only three bottles of Clement's Tonic." I consider Clements Tonic, the most palatable and effective medicine I have ever used in either England, India, Africa, or Australia.

JOHN E. AUBREY.

OF the daily life of the three eldest Imperial Princes, a Berlin correspondent writes: The Princes, as is generally known, are very simply and strictly brought up. Every day, summer and winter, they get up at seven in the morning, and have breakfast at a quarter to eight, consisting of tea and rolls. The meal never lasts longer than a quarter of an hour. Punctually at eight their lessons begin. The Crown Prince, as well as the Princes Fritz and Adalbert, are each taught separately, but for some hours the Crown Prince and Prince Fritz, are taught together. The Crown Prince, who is most zealous, and takes all his lessons in earnest, is much further advanced than his two brothers. The play hours during the morning are filled up with gymnastics, games of ball, digging, &c., in the playground, near the right wing of the New Palace. At a quarter to ten they take luncheon—sandwiches, claret, and natural mineral water, which beverage is much drunk at the Imperial table. After lunch they again have lessons for a short time, and then take their riding lessons, either in the riding school in bad weather, or in fine weather out of doors. The Crown Prince, who is an excellent rider, with a firm seat has lately begun to ride. His white horse, Abdul, which he received on his birthday from the Emperor, is a handsome large Arabian, with a long tail and thick mane, of faultless built, proud, bearing, and a most graceful step. After their riding lesson they sometimes take a ride in the neighbourhood of the New Palace, accompanied by the Crown Prince's Military Governor, Major von Fankenhayn. The Princes Fritz and Adalbert accompany the Crown Prince on their ponies, and it is a pretty sight to see the younger ones trying to keep up with their elder brother. They very often take a drive in their pony carriage, the Crown Prince driving. This little basket carriage is drawn by a white pony hung all over with silver bells, and its name is "Seehund."

A PARIS correspondent writes: I gave you an account some days ago of the death in a St. Petersburg Hospital of Madame Apparuti, who had got Paris tradespeople to believe she was an agent of the Czarina for providing her Majesty, unknown to the Czar, with finery, and left Paris after running up debts to the amount of £160,000. Some other dresses also ordered for a Russian princess have just come to light in Sweden. The fact that they were not claimed there favours the theory that Madame Apparuti did really die last August at St. Petersburg. The dresses were magnificent, some trimmed with costly lace, others with no less costly fur, and others with rich embroidery. An invoice stated their price at £5,000. The Swedish Custom-house set them up to auction to pay the Customs, fees, but the Stockholm ladies, hearing they were so costly, did not come to the sale to bid, and the whole lot was knocked down to a shopkeeper for £112. The house here that supplied them was informed of the sale after it took place. It appears that the nineteen dresses had an intrinsic value of about £2,500, and that the rest of the prices charged was to cover commissions paid down, and to clear a heavy profit, Grand Duchesses being expected to stand being fleeced by tradespeople.

THE CONSTANT USE of [illegible]

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS, judging from "a chat" with him, which Mr. Blathwayt contributes to the "Novel Review," has had rather a "mixed" experience of life. He is Devonshire bred, was educated at Bedford and Owen's College, worked two years in the Australian bush, came home before the mast as a common seaman, lived two months in a sailors' home at Hull, was a Civil writer in the War Office, went to Texas, worked his way over Western America and California, and landed in England with 3s. 6d. in his pocket. Then he took to literature, and the world seems to have gone very well with him since then.

SIR E. REED.

Those who know the member for Cardiff only as a vigorous and perhaps somewhat expostulatory debater will probably not be prepared to hear that he is a poet, with a true poet's sensitiveness to metre. The other day Sir Edward Reed penned some stanzas upon the late Lord Tennyson, but in the published version the hon. knight was made to rhyme "divine" with "time." Sir Edward, seeing this promptly set the telegraph to work, wiring "For mercy's sake relieve me of the opprobrium of having rhymed divine with time. The former word should have been "sublime." Pray correct.—Sir Edward Reed." This manifests an alertness as to rhythmic accuracy which is quite commendable.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Once again we have had to look to Signor Lago for novelty, and to Sir Augustus Harris for excellence. Of course, we cannot have everything in this world as we should like, but it is difficult to understand why Madame Melba's talents are wasted upon Verdi's "Rigoletto," or why so excellent an artist as Madame Emma Nevada should be doomed to appear in Rossini's "Il Barbiere." Both those works the other day were well staged, and Madame Melba made a great success as "Gilda," and Madame Nevada, who has a most flexible and charming voice, sang with all the studied ease of the best Italian methods. But, for all this, we want something more satisfactory in London than these worn-out works, and a promised performance of "Tristan and Isolde" is not sufficient to justify an entire opera season—even in the autumn.

A SCRATCH PERFORMANCE.

On the other hand, the production of Mr. Granville Bantock's "Caedmar," under Signor Lago's direction, at the New Olympic Theatre, was specially remarkable for the scratch nature of the performance. The work in itself we have already referred to in these columns, and we must at once confess that it is much more attractive when produced on the stage than it appears in pianoforte score.

WAGNER'S INFLUENCE.

The story, as we have previously pointed out, is a paraphrase of the "Tristan and Isolde" legend, and it is practically one long love duet between the hero and Hulda, who has fled from the brutality of her husband into the arms of her lover. Musically speaking, the influence of wagner is so overpowering that Mr. Bantock is hardly ever able to remember himself and to forget the Bayreuth master. Whole passages parallel in thought and similar in expression might be quoted, and therefore it is not very high praise to say that Mr. Bantock is occasionally original. Fortunately, however, his originality is of the right kind, and so soon as he is content to throw over the slavish imitation of even so fine a model as he has selected he will do good work. The orchestration is good, and shows not only the careful scholar but a bold borrower. A central idea is worked out with considerable ability, and several of the effects are ingenious and fairly powerful. Yet Mr. Bantock is not able to express in music all he evidently strives to convey. The will is there to find a right work; the ability may yet come. On the whole, there is much promise in this work, and when Mr. Bantock has the courage to compose entirely according to his own inventiveness we shall porbably have an opera by a native composer of which no one of us need be ashamed.

THE MONDAY "POPS."

Mr. Chappell's thirty-fifth series of Popular Concerts began at St. James's Hall on 31st ult., in much the same way as every other season has commenced. The quartet, however, was led by a violinist who is decidedly interesting, and was heard for the first time towards the end of last season in this important and honourable position. The great charm of Senor Arbos is his artistic individuality and the spirit with which he endeavours to give a new reading to the classical masterpieces. He is always a thoughtful musician, and a violinist of the first rank.

MDLLE. SCHUMOWSKA.

The same sort of artistic care characterised the playing of Mdlle. Schumowska, who was the solo pianist. She played the sonata "Pastorale" with a great reserve of power and self-restraint entirely commendable. To say she gave nor new reading of the sonata is to praise her in no small way for the "Pastorale" is a work which can only be interpreted as Beethoven wrote it. The individuality of the young Polish artist came out in a much more striking manner in her encore piece, the famous C sharp minor valse and the purity of her tone, the perfect equality of her arpeggio passages, were not the least wonderful features of a very tasteful and finished performance. The reappearance of Miss Liza Lehmann as vocalist was a signal for an outbreak of very hearty applause on the part of the audience, and she sang with such charm that we have every reason to hope that her recovery from her recent illness is complete. Certainly her return to the concert platform is most welcome.

A NEW OPERA.

M. Bruneau's new music drama, based on Zola's "Attaque du Moulin," is now finished, and will be produced in the spring at the Opera Comique, with Mdlle. Calve as heroine. M. Gallet, the librettist of "La Reve," is responsible for the book. Another work by the same composer in the form of a symphonic poem, will be performed at the Colonne Concerts at Paris this month. M. Bruneau, who was so hardly treated by the critics over "La Reve," has just accepted the post of musical critic himself to "Gil Blas" left vacant by the death of Victor Wilder.

MUSIC AT ROEHAMPTON.

During the last few years, mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. Lamont and Mr. Wrigley, the musical part of the service at the Roehampton Parish Church has come to be among the best in the aristocratic district of Putney. The organist, Mr. Wrigley, is a B.A. of Oxford. After distinguishing himself at Merton, he came to London, and entered the Royal Academy of Music. From the very first he took a distinguished position, and every year carried off the most valuable prizes and medals. At the end of his course he was offered and refused the valuable appointment of Professor of Harmony in Toronto. He has now graduated Mus.B. at Oxford, and is engaged in teaching at the Academy. Mr. Wrigley comes of a musical family. His father was for many years the famous organist at Brookfield Church, and resigned shortly after the death of Mr. Peacock, who was its mainstay. Mr. Wrigley's sister is one of the best amateur pianists in Manchester, and is very much in request at benefit and private concerts. His uncle is the well-known composer of the same name.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

A French paper has been trying to ascertain by help of its readers who would at the present time constitute the French Academy if the members of that venerable body were chosen by universal suffrage. Strangely enough, M. Zola has nearly twice as many votes as anybody else, and, of all people in the world, Taine, the historian, comes next; then Daudet, Coppee, Goncourt, Maupassant, Richepin, Dumas fils, and Bourget. Loti comes quite low down on the list, as does Halevy. On the other hand, it is amusing to see that three ladies would be included—namely, Gyp, Madame Severine, and Madame Adam. The experiment has been interesting if only because it has proved conclusively that a great number of the readers of "Le Journal" must have cultured tastes, for among the Forty both Verlaine and Mallerme have their places.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The Rev. Charles Gore's "Mission of the Church," four lectures delivered in the cathedral church of St. Asaph, will be ready in a few days.—The Christmas number of "Harper's" is likely to be very bright. It will have a New England drama of the witchcraft days, by Mary E. Wilkins, and stories by Dr. Henry Van Dyke and M. Ferdinand Fabre. Tennyson greatly appreciated a book which Dr. Van Dyke wrote on him, and the doctor several times visited the Laureate.—The frontispiece portrait of George IV. in Mr. Charles G. Harper's "Brighton Road," just ready, is given on account of his Majesty's intimate connection with Brighton. George IV. built the Pavilion at Brighton, and many a royal feast there was under its roof.—A cheap edition of Miss Gordon Cumming's "Two Happy Years in Ceylon" is to appear soon.—Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to have a new six-shilling issue of Richard Jeffries's "Nature near London" "Open Air," and "Life of the Fields." Copies of the original six-shilling edition are now very valuable.—The Christmas edition of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads," will be ready in a fortnight. The volume is beautifully got up in white.

MADAME NILSSON.

The fitness of things, says the "Lancet," does not often find more apt or more eloquent expression than that which reaches us through the medium of a recent kindly action of the well-known singer, Madame Nilsson. Many years ago, so the story runs, the voice, then in its childhood, which has held in silent admiration so many audiences, was often exposed to the wintry weather of a northern home. On one occasion an attack of acute laryngitis had nearly extinguished it for ever, but the care afforded by a neighbouring hospital preserved for later times its still unawakened melody. The assistance then given was not unacknowledged, and a sum of £1,000 contributed towards the founding of a Parisian throat hospital attests to-day the gratitude of the illustrious singer, and her sense of the priceless aid once rendered her by the medical profession.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. J. T. Grein has accepted for production by the Independent Theatre Society a new and original play from the pen of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, which will be produced early in December.

When Mr. and Mrs. Kendal take possession of the Avenue Theatre at the New year they will present, among other plays, a new drama by Miss Clo Graves, written in conjunction with Mrs. Oscar Beringer. The play is founded on a sensational story by Miss Graves, published not long ago.

Mr. Charles H. Brookfield's free adaptation of "Divorcons" is now in rehearsal at the Comedy, to be produced when Mr. Hawtrey is called upon for a change in the bill. In this piece Miss Lottie Venne will appear in the character of Cyprienne, originally played by Madame Celine Chaumont.

Miss Fortescue is winning golden opinions in Brighton, and she has produced Mr. Archer's translation of Brandt's bold and interesting play of "A Visit." Miss Fortescue is an intellectual woman as well as a beautiful one, and she shows at her best in a psychological play like "A Visit."

Miss Fortescue and company, which includes Messrs. E. Vanderfelt and Fuller Mellish, and Mesdames Therese Mayer and Kate Hodson, will appear at the Grand Theatre, Islington, next week, in C. Haddon Chambers's play, "The Honourable Herbert," and W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy."

A rumour which has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Walter [illegible] has ceased to edit the "Saturday Review" is without foundation.

By his will [illegible] "Athenaeum," the late Lord Tennyson has appointed the present Lord Tennyson his sole literary executor, and left him all his MSS. to deal with as he likes.

The Hon. Sybil Cholmondeley, only daughter of Lady Delamere, not content with having visited nearly every quarter of the globe, including South Africa, Australia, and India, before reaching her twentieth year, has also joined the company of [illegible] by writing and composing a very pretty song, which has just been published, entitled "Love's Blindness."

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
[illegible] by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 3, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our Works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of [illegible] quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded [illegible]; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
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LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto :—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bombay Indian," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.
WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.
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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
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THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD TIMBER, BEAMS, IRON, &c.
Under instructions from Captain G. M. Porter, R. E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1892, at 3 p.m., at H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a quantity of old teak beams, rafters, timber pieces, W. I. pipes, square iron bars, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 26, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.
Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
33 cast horses belonging to different Regiments.
The horses are in good condition and are from 14 to 14-3 in height, some of the horses are broken to harness and are first-rate trappers, chargers, and pigstickers.

No.	Regimental No.	Hoof No.	Colour.	Hoof.	Hands.	Inches.	Remarks.
1	716	73	Grey	A	14	¾	Broken to harness.
2	718	71	Chesnut	E	14	1½	Broken to harness, very docile.
3	782	80	Grey	B	15	3½	Firstrate trapper, single harness.
4	767	16	Chesnut	D	14	¾	Broken to harness, good hack.
5	772	44	do	E	14	1½	Tent pegger and mine cutter.
6	773	21	Bay	A	14	¾	Broken to harness, good hack.
7	778	75	Iron grey	B	14	½	Good pigsticker.
8	794	12	Chesnut	C	14	½	Good harness horse, pair to No. 767.
9	798	3	Bay	C	14	3½	Very fast, good charger, and pigsticker.
10	811	37	do	B	14	1	Broken to harness.
11	815	11	Grey	E	14	1	Broken to harness, very quiet.
12	821	26	Black	B	14	2½	Broken harness, good pair to No. 1040.
13	836	52	Bay	D	14	1½	1st Class charger, cast by Error
14	838	59	Iron grey	A	14	1	Broken to harness, good hack.
15	834	43	Grey	C	14	1½	Broken to harness.
16	841	11	Bay	D	14	¾	Good strong charger.
17	819	79	White	F	14	¾	Do. Do.
18	879	81	Bay	D	14	1	Do. Do. very strong.
19	883	13	do	B	14	2	Splendid tent pegger, and charger.
20	907	77	do	F	14	3	1st Class charger and very strong.
21	909	4	Grey	B	14	1½	Very handsome charger.
22	915	12	do	A	14	1	Broken to harness recommended
23	930	55	Chestnut	B	14	1½	Very fast, wants condition, perfectly sound.
24	957	19	Grey	B	14	½	Very good charger
25	1005	46	Black	A	14	½	Broken to harness.
26	1007	72	Iron grey	D	14	½	Broken to harness.
27	1021	85	Bay	C	14	1½	Very handsome charger.
28	1040	45	Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broken to harness, pair to No. 821.
29	1046	78	Bay	B	14	1½	Very handsome charger and pigsticker.
30	1072	43	do	A	14	½	Sound, broken to harness.
31	1101	24	Iron grey	C	14	0	Very handsome charger.
32	1132	10	Grey	A	14	½	Broken to harness, very strong.
33	1161	60	Bay	A	14	1½	Cost Rs. 1200 as a charger.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 26, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 457 of 1889.
Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 103, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.
The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the 21st day of January 1893 at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the directions contained in the 2nd decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

Lot No. 1.
A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane containing 835 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 2.
A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan Esq.

Lot No. 3.
A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan Esq.

Lot No. 4.
A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 5.
A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 68 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 6.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 7.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 8.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 718 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

Lot No. 9.
A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 557 square yards or thereabouts which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and which joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.
The above [illegible] are not guaranteed to be correct or [illegible] and [illegible] plans of the properties can [illegible] of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, [illegible] Apollo Street, Bombay.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, [illegible] and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed [illegible] or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, [illegible] Attorney for the [illegible] or to the undersigned [illegible].
Offers in writing for purchase of the above Lots [illegible] of them by private contract will be received by the [illegible] Commissioners until [illegible] Monday the [illegible] 1892.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, November 26, 1892.

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—30,000 A Shares...£12 10 paid £375,000
30,000 B „ ...£12 10 „ £375,000
RESERVE—Unpaid Capital...£6 5 per Share, £375,000
Available in case of Liquidation ....£6 5 „ £375,000
Thus making the Total Subscribed Capital 60,000 Shares at £25 each.........£1,500,000.
THE above Bank will take over the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China as a GOING CONCERN for £375,000 payable in B Shares.
A Shares to have the following Preferential Claims :—
1. Dividend at 5 per cent. cumulative.
2. Divide further profits with B Shares after the latter have received 5 per cent. dividend.
3. Priority of repayment in case of liquidation.
B Shareholders will receive the preference on application for A Shares.
A large majority of the Shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank have assented to take B Shares in the New Bank.
The undersigned is authorised to receive applications for a limited number of A Shares. Applications should be sent in as soon as possible. Attention is drawn to the exceptionally favourable and safe investment offered in these Shares.
H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, Bombay.
22nd November, 1892.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA
H. E. LORD ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief, India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.
THE secret of our REPUTATION lies mainly in the care we take that every pair of Spectacles supplied is precisely adapted for the correction of the particular defect of vision in each individual case.
Simple or combined cylinder, and bifocal lenses, can be cut to any formula, at our own Factory, in a few days.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
VIOLET NEUTRAL TINTED GLARE-GLASSES
Are the best protection for the eyes from the sun and dust. They can also be provided with power for correcting the refraction.
Mount Road, MADRAS. Hare Street, CALCUTTA. Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.
Commission on purchases and sales................ ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody................ ¼ „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.
THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.
Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST..............Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED ....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security......Rs. 15,55,867
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. | Interest paid on 1st
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. | July and 1st January,
4 Do. do. for 6 months. | or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

AFTER the departure of last mail the demand for Cotton subsided, and little fresh business was done for a day or two; but in the middle of the week, in response to the further upward movement in New York and Liverpool, there was a return of activity in this market, and considerable transactions in arrival contracts for the new crop have again taken place, local spinners, however, as before, not participating in the arrival business. Wheat and Seeds have continued to attract but slight attention from shippers, and the week's business in both these markets has been upon a small scale. Exchange was steady for some days at previous quotations; but latterly rates have moved slightly upward, closing this evening 1-16d. higher than they were a week ago, both for Bank and Private Paper. Four per cent. Government Paper is ⅛ lower than it was last Friday evening. Freights have been quiet, and close at a decline of about 6d. per ton from last mail's quotations, with little demand from shippers, but not much pressure of tonnage on the market. Business in Imports has been rather more active in its ready branch, and some further advance in prices has taken place; but the position of the Manchester Market continues to militate against forward transactions.

MONEY.—Although the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, had been unusually active in one, and that the principal branch of our export trade, the large transactions which took place were mainly of a forward character, and not of a nature to add to present financial requirements; and the movement of Money in the Bank was sluggish, and also to a great extent in the open market. A small increase of under 3½ lakhs was shown in the Bank's Cash Balance, making it stand at 440 lakhs; but a small accession to Private Deposits, and some diminution in Bills Discounted, which together went to swell the Balance, were about counterbalanced by an increase in Loans, making the position of the trade demand about the same as at the close of the previous week. No change was made in rates at the Bank's board meeting yesterday, and 3 per cent. per annum remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Demand, for the mail, a little of the latter having been given for the next mail (to-morrow) at 1s 2⅞d. For three months sight Credits, the ruling rates were 1s. 3 1-32d. for this month; 1s. 3 1-16d. for December; 1s. 3 3-32d. for January; and 1s. 3⅛d. for February-May delivery, a little Paper having been placed at each of these rates. Saturday's rates were again quoted both for Bank remittance and Private Paper at opening on Monday, in a steady market. There was little or no enquiry for the former, however, at the rates; but in Credits a fair amount of forward business was done and rates hardened 1-32d., which stopped the supply of Bills. The market opened steady again on Tuesday, at 1s. 2 27-32d. and 1s. 2 ⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which rates there was no enquiry, and during the day 1-32d. higher was obtainable, Gold operators buying Demand at 1s. 2 29-32d., and for future transfer, Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 15-5-16d. was done for March-April. Of Merchants' Bills there was little or nothing offering in any position. On the following day the feeling was still steady, at Tuesday's closing rates for ready Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d., for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which rates, however, there was not much enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 1-16d. for the mail; 1s. 3 3-32d. for December; and 1s. 3⅛d. for January-March delivery, were the ruling rates throughout the day; and a moderate amount of Paper was placed thereat. Yesterday there was a rather unsettled feeling at opening, at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, and a little of the latter was done for the mail, at 1s. 3d.; but the rate soon dropped to the opening level. Rates for Credits were 1s. 3⅛d. for the mail; 1s. 3 5-32d. for December; 1s 3 3-16d. for January-March; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for April-May, at which several quotations, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed. This morning the market opened quiet, with Bank Telegraphic 1s. 2 ⅞d., and Demand, 1s. 2 29-32d., at which no enquiry was apparent: and later on in the day 1-32d. higher was accepted in each case, a moderate amount being done. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3⅛d. for two mails has been the rate; 1s. 2 5-32d for December; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-March; and 1s. 2 5-32d. for April-May; at which only a few small lots were placed, and the market closed steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		..........1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		......1s. 3d.	„
Do. 4	do.	......1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Credits	do.	......1s. 3⅛d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 3 ¼d.	„
Documents 3	do.	......1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Francs 3	do.	......159.	„
Do. 6	do.	......160¼d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was dull last Saturday, and though the rate for Fours, for Money, was maintained at Friday evening's quotations, it declined 1-16 per cent. for Account, rates leaving off at 106 7-16 for Cash; 106⅛ for this month's settlement; and 105⅞ for the early January account; 102½ being nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Monday the market was steady, though with not much business passing, and Saturday's slight decline was recovered, quotations closing at 106 7-16 for Fours for Cash; 106⅛ for the approaching settlement; and 105 15-16 for January with buyers for Money and the near account at the rates; but sellers for next year. The feeling was steady again on Tuesday at about Monday evening's rates for Fours, but still with not much doing; and the market left off at 106 7-16, buyers, for Money; 106⅜, sellers, for the end of this month; and 105 15-16, buyers, for the beginning of the new year. A steady tone continued to prevail on the following day, but with little doing, and rates for Fours remained at about Tuesday's level, closing unaltered for Money and the early January account, but 1-16 per cent. lower for this month's settlement. Yesterday there was no material change in rates for Fours, and little was booked on either line; but the feeling became firm, and closing quotations were 106 7-16 for cash; 106 5-16 for the settling day this month; and 106 for January, with buyers for both the accounts at the rates. The only change to-day has been a decline of 1-16d. per cent. in the cash rate for Fours, the forward market closing quiet at yesterday evening's rates; with 4½ per Cents still quoted nominally at 102.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. higher at 115½; Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 104½.

SHARES.—Business upon the whole has continued upon a small scale; but, with the advance in the price of the raw material, Cotton Mill shares have moved in a number of cases in favour of buyers; and all the changes on this line which we have to note this evening are in that direction. In Press scrip also there has been a decline in several instances, compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, there has been a decline of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Connaught, Empress, and Western India; of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, Mabalakshmi, and Queen; of Rs. 15 each in Luckmidas, and Howard, and Bullough; of Rs. 25 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 27½ in Sholapur; of Rs. 35 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi. In Press Shares, New Indian have declined Rs. 2; Munmar Rs. 20; and Volkarts Rs. 50; Mofussil at Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower: Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15; National Bank are Rs. 3 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Prices of staple *Grey Goods* are rising, and *Shirtings, Jacconets*, and *Dhoties* are in an improved position. Rates for *Madapollams* and *Cambrics* also have an upward tendency; and dealers have been endeavouring to establish general advance on last week's quotations. Up-country buyers, however are only buying against their actual requirements for the time being. Stocks are becoming reduced. There has been a good deal of improvement in the demand for *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* during the past week, and rates continue to move upwards. A reduction has taken place in stocks. Heavy weights of *Locally Made Goods* are in good demand, and rates generally are in sellers' favour. Demand is gradually improving. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 3,900 packages; those of *Local Goods* some 2,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* remains firm in tone; but no further movement in prices has taken place, and the business done during the week has been upon only a moderate scale. For *Bombay Spinnings* the market has been firm. Stocks on the spot are very small; and rates continue to tend in sellers' favour. The up-country demand, however, is of a "hand-to mouth" character. The market closed active and advancing, at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	5⅛	to	5¼	per lb.
„	...	„ 8s	„	5¼	„	5 11-16	„
„	...	„ 10s	„	5¼	„	5⅜	„
„	...	„ 12s	„	5⅝	„	5¾	„
„	...	„ 16s	„	6¼	„	6¼	„
„	...	„ 20s	„	6½	„	6⅝	„
„	...	„ 24s	„	7	„	7¼	„
„	...	„ 30s	„	7¼	„	...	„
„	...	„ 40s	„	8¼	„	9	„

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt has taken place in prices both of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, following the higher quotations received by wire from the other side; and both markets are steady at the rise. Transactions, however, have been upon only a moderate scale [illegible]

[illegible]

Duffryn Rs. 19½ per ton is now the price and for November-December shipment, Rs. 17½ per ton; while for Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 17, and Rs. 16, per ton, are the rates in the same positions, respectively. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	..........Rs.	40	per ton.
West do.	........„	19½	„
Australian	........„	18	„
Cardiff	........„	19½	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a quiet feeling in this market, and little business doing, while prices gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy; and, on Monday, though the tone was firm, and rates advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy, transactions were still upon a small scale for export, and nothing was done for local consumption. The same state of things continued for another day; but, in the middle of the week, there was a return of demand from exporters for contracts in the new crop, and prices moved up Rs. 4 to Rs 6 per candy in a firm market, the enquiry continuing thereafter, though a part of the advance was lost, the market, however, being steady at the decline. The business done by exporters has amounted to about 15,000 bales, chiefly in contracts for new Bengals, for January delivery; Oomra kinds, for January-March; and Bhownaggar, for May delivery; but including some purchases of ready new Bengals and Oomras, and a little old Bhownugger; while the Mills have taken some 2,000 bales of ready new Oomras; and old Oomras and Vingoorla. The market closed strong this evening, with prices Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 higher than they were a week ago.

The receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 11,600 bales or 6,100 bales more than in the previous week, and 10,950 bales more than in the corresponding week last year: the total increase in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last being 15,600 bales.

The telegrams received from the Cotton-growing districts on Monday did little more than repeat the advices which were wired last Thursday, the weather in all the circles having meantime been bright and seasonable. Only slight damage was expected to have been caused by the late rain to the crop at Barsee in the Oomrawattee circle; and the estimated outturn in that district was 75 per cent. At Jalgaum, in the same circle, picking had become general; but Cotton was arriving in only small quantities at the marts in this and the Bengal circles. No further report came to hand from Broach; but seasonable weather continued throughout the Dhollera circle; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants could scarcely look better than they did.

Advices to hand yesterday from the districts reported no change in the favourable state of the weather and the condition of the Cotton crop since the beginning of the week. The report from Broach stated that the plants were flourishing and in flower.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—		Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)		262	4 31-32d.
Do. Good	„	248	4 11-16d.
Bengal Fine	Jan.	217	4⅛d.
Do. Fully Good	„	200	3 15-16d.
Do. Good	„	194	3 23-32d.
Dhollera Fine	May	249	4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	230	4¼d.
Do. Good	„	215	4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, Jan.		216	4⅛d.
Oomra	Feb.-March	230	4⅜d.
Belatee, Fine	Jan.	231	4⅜d.
Do. Fully Good	„	219	4 5-32d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	„	238	4 15-32d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Berar	2,500	100
Khandeish	8,500	1,100
Bengals	6,000	300
Hingunghat	100	...
	17,100	1,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	15,333	4,636	16,258
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	1,669,590	1,872,261	1,958,893
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,303	1,376	1,083
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	900,781	1,012,925	1,395,354
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,790	463	166
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	155,658	152,131	64,945

WHEAT has been quiet throughout the past week, with only a small business doing for export. The price of *Hard Yellow* advanced 2 annas per cwt. in the middle of the week; but otherwise there has been no movement in prices, and our quotations are as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	... Rs.	5 0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	4 15 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4 12 6	„
Red Delhi	„	4 10 0	„
Hard Yellow	„	5 4 0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4 10 0	„
Hard Red	„	4 10 0	„

SEEDS, also, have been taken to only a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market. Rates for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have given way a little; but other kinds are unchanged in value. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	..........Rs. 7-[illegible]	to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow [illegible]	7-8-0	„
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-15-0	to „ 7-2-0 „
„ Red	„ 6-9-0	to „ 6-11-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 42-8-0	to „ 43-0-0 per cdy.
„ Mixed	„ 38-8-0	to „ 41-0-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	105,164	351,103	220,873
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	9,762,732	14,053,870	6,035,151
Linseed for the week	43,266	45,400	39,525
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	3,723,338	4,630,926	2,363,287
Rapeseed for the week	37,798	6,761	1,101
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	1,739,751	1,423,766	895,939
Gingellyseed for the week	61,324	23,941	52,358
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	1,117,339	1,076,605	893,001

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	37,000	208,388	170,962
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	9,019,387	12,224,578	4,532,580
Linseed for the week	40,806	46,817	16,747
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	3,566,933	4,518,771	2,261,773
Rapeseed for the week	59,130	50,652	375
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	1,605,367	1,416,961	746,583
Gingellyseed for the week	23,400	21,249	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th November	1,052,165	1,053,833	934,605

Wheat flour entered for exports on the 25th November, 1892.

Naderi for Linga	150 Bags	Mahomed Zumalally Roza.
do Bushire	32	Hajee Md Cazuranee.
do Bunder Abass	8	Hajee Mahomed Holly.
Kilwa for Bushire	70	E H Moses.
do Cutch	9	Dhunjee Gangjee.
do Behrein	40	Syed Md Cuzuranee.
Peninsular for Aden	125	Ellias Abdoola.

Wheat bran entered for exports per s. s. Wm Manson for Mauritius on the 25th November.—*Nil*.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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14 LEADING ARTICLES: Trial by Jury in Bengal—Exploiting Kashmir: A Modest Proposal.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The Tramway Case.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: A Grave Difficulty—Slackness of Indian Volunteering.
17 Criminal Misappropriation and Breach of Trust—The Hyderabad Scandal (A.e)
18 Belgaum Notes—Dog-Madness.
19 Municipal Standing Committee—Fatal Result of a Joke—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
20 The Bombay Veterinary College—Fashionable Wedding in Bombay—A Shocking Outrage—Colonel William Merriman, C.I.E.—Indian Patents—Arrest of a Noted Kattywar Outlaw.
21 High Court—The Tramway vs. Sounty and Co.—The Suspicious Death of a Memon Bride.
22-23 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS—Gold and Silver.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes—Railway Traffic Returns.
25 Shipping Intelligence—Bank Reports.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT—FREIGHTS.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th November, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran	23	2	44 p.m.	1	29
Suez	23	1	51 p.m.	1	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 25th November, 1892.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEES—November 24, at West Kensington, London, W., the wife of Robert Charles Lees, of Pali Hill, Bandora, of a daughter. [By telegram.]

DEATHS.

BEATTY—October 27, in the wreck of the s. s. Roumania, Fanny, the dearly loved wife of Rev. William Beatty, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat.

MACGEORGE—October 27, in the wreck of the s. s. Roumania, Miss Mary MacGeorge, Medical Missionary at Ahmedabad, from the Irish Presbyterian Church.

DEESA.

DEATH.

CANDY—November 23, at Deesa, of bronchitis, Edward Trevor, (the eldest and dearly loved son of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Candy, aged 4 years and 7½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREENFIELD—November 14, at Bimlipatam, the wife of W P A Greenfield, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHTON—PARSONS—At St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev W W Elwes, M A, William Thomas, fourth son of the late Rev H Highton, to Alice Rosa, 3rd daughter of the late John Parsons.

DEATH.

COLLETON—November 18, at Peshawar, Gwladys Mary Colleton, infant daughter of Major Sir R Colleton, Bart, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

THE departure of Sir Charles Pritchard to take his seat as Public Works Member of the Government of India, has more than ordinary interest from the prominent position he has for many years held in connection with the much debated questions of the administration of the salt, liquor, and opium revenues. To many Sir Charles is known only as the official who has in some way injuriously interfered with the use of toddy, and with the drink question generally, or who has had some share in matters connected with the administration of salt. Those who are acquainted with the history of the salt, liquor, and opium revenues during the past twenty years, have a juster appreciation of Sir Charles Pritchard's varied public services. He arrived in India in 1858, and except two years spent on sick furlough in England, he passed the first twelve years of his service as Assistant Collector in Belgaum, Thana, and Khandeish. In 1871 he was appointed to fill the newly-created office of Collector of Salt Revenue. Before that time he had become known to the public as the prosecutor of certain fraudulent Public Works officials. At the time these prosecutions created a stir, the proceedings being enlivened by a passage of arms between the young and vigorous Civil Servant and the learned and irascible Mr. Anstey, who was defending one of the accused. For some years previous to 1870 salt smuggling in this Presidency was very rife, and caused the Government much anxiety. To ascertain how matters stood Government appointed the late Mr. Pedder to enquire into and report on the salt administration of the Presidency. Mr. Pedder's enquiries disclosed a bad state of affairs, and his report contained valuable suggestions for improvement, amongst other the appointment of a special officer to superintend the administration of the Salt Revenue. Mr. Charles Pritchard was the officer on whom the Government's choice fell, and as the event proved he well justified the choice placed in his ability, vigour, and firmness. As the old Salt Act had proved very defective the first step towards reform was the framing of a new Act. The Act which was drafted by Sir Charles Pritchard became law in 1873. Under the provisions of the new Act the private salt works of the Presidency were brought under complete control, and smuggling was stopped at its source—the salt works. At the same time an efficient department was organized to work the Act. The stringency of the new order of things was naturally very disagreeable to the owners of salt works. Much agitation followed, culminating in a meeting in the Town Hall to protest against the new Act. The refusal of the salt manufacturers to take licenses was a matter of grave anxiety as not alone the greater part of this Presidency, but considerable portions of Madras and of the States of Hyderabad and M[illegible] drew their supplies of salt from the Konkan works. After several months of very serious uneasiness, firmness prevailed, and the salt manufacturers one after the other resumed operations. No serious objection has since been raised to the provisions of the Salt Act of 1873, though the over zeal of subordinates from time to time gave ground for just and even angry protests at the manner in which they were enforced. The action of the High Court, however, directed the attention of Government to what it may be hoped were isolated cases of hardship, and for some time past no complaints have been heard.

As the area under railways increased, and as liberal and wise facilities were conceded, a period of prosperity set in for the owners of Salt Works. So great was the demand for Bombay salt, that numerous new private works were opened in the Konkan. But a more important source of supply than the Konkan works was being developed in the great Government Salt Work at Kharaghora on the Runn of Kutch. To Kharaghora a branch railway was laid, connecting the works with the main Gujarat lines and opening markets in Central India and Rajputana. The development of salt making at the Kharaghora works during the past twenty years may be gauged by the fact that the yearly sales of salt have risen from about 16,000 to 70,000 tons. The satisfactory arrangements that followed the passing of the Salt Act of 1873, and the organization of a well-paid and efficient establishment to enforce the law and rules, brought the Government an enormous increase of revenue. During the past twenty years the yearly salt revenue has risen from Rs. 64,95,000 to Rs. 2,26,38,000. That is an increase of over a crore and a half a year. Though it has attracted less public notice than his abkari reforms, it is beyond question that the development of the salt revenue is Sir Charles Pritchard's greatest administrative achievement, and that which best entitles him to the consideration and support he has received from Government. Though Government may be most indebted to Sir Charles Pritchard for his salt policy, it is understood that he himself considers that the decrease of drunkenness which has followed his abkari reforms is the greatest advantage he has conferred on the mass of the people. The old system of abkari administration was to sell by auction the right of making and selling liquor within given areas. On paying the sum contracted the farmer administered abkari pretty much as he pleased, and entirely in his own interest, which it goes without saying was not the people's interest. Under the system introduced by Sir Charles Pritchard the manufacture of spirits was concentrated in central distilleries closely supervised, especial precautions were taken against smuggling and against the manufacture of any but pure spirit, and liquor was issued from the distilleries at fixed strengths, and sold at fixed prices. In the course of one of his speeches on the Mhowra Bill at Poona, in June last, Sir Charles Pritchard stated that his attention was first attracted to the hard drinking of the lower classes in Thana and Kolaba when serving in those districts as an Assistant Collector. We may, therefore, take it that in introducing his Abkari reforms he had repression no less than revenue in his mind. The only feasible means in the hands of Government to repress hard drinking is to artificially raise the price of liquor, with this object the retail price of spirit has been raised 50 to 200 per cent. throughout the Presidency. This serious rise in price has brought about a marked diminution of drunkenness, and its attendant miseries amongst the lower classes. What is regarded in many quarters as the very questionable.

That liquor drinking is increasing among the richer classes is an evil admittedly beyond Government control. It must be dealt with by the moral agencies of which Mr. W. S. Caine is the energetic propagandist. The danger arising from the raising of the price of intoxicating liquors by levying high duties is, of course, that illicit distillation may become more [illegible] been [illegible] ing [illegible] will, it is claimed, be [illegible] the Mhowra Bill becomes law. The [illegible], as readers are aware, passed the Bombay Legislative Council, and has been sent up to the Viceroy for approval. The Bombay Presidency Association have memorialised his Excellency to veto it. The agitation and outcry against the present Abkari administration has been chiefly in connection with toddy. It has been confined to the city of Bombay and to those coast districts where the cocoanut, date, and brab palms flourish. Notwithstanding the tree tax the exhilarating and palatable toddy, which when fermented is about the strength of London beer, can be bought retail in the North Konkan and in the Surat District at the almost excessively low rates of four to eight pies the quart bottle, and in Bombay at nine pies a quart bottle. Supplies are ample, and no complaint on this score is made by drinkers. Besides what is regarded in many quarters as the very questionable gain of lessening facilities for getting drunk, Sir Charles Pritchard's Abkari reforms have resulted in an increase in revenue of about fifty and a half lakhs of rupees a year. Another item of excise revenue that has increased materially under Sir Charles Pritchard's direction, is the excise of opium, which now yields about seven and three-quarter lakhs of rupees a year more than it used to yield. The number of Native States interested in opium, made it difficult to devise a system under which British and non-British territories could, so far as the retail of opium was concerned, be placed on the same footing. In 1875 Sir Charles Pritchard was sent to Baroda to arrange with the Gaekwar's Government about opium matters, and through the good offices of Sir Richard Meade and Mr. Melville a satisfactory understanding was come to. At various times since 1875 similar arrangements have been completed with the other Native States of the Presidency. Under the Rules framed by Sir Charles Pritchard and by employing the police, salt, and abkari establishments in looking after opium smugglers, the importation and consumption of illicit opium have been largely suppressed, a result which, with the object of restraining the use of the drug, has enabled Government to raise the price of licit opium to double and three-fold the former rates, and thus materially check consumption. His experience as Commissioner in Sind and as the head of the Railway Branch of the Public Works of this Presidency will stand this Bombay civilian in good stead as a training for his duties as Public Works Minister in the Government of India. The success which has marked the measures he has advocated in many departments of Government during the past twenty years, give ground for anticipating that especially in railway matters Sir Charles Pritchard's share in guiding the policy of the Government of India may result in the fuller employment of local aid and combination, and in furthering the development of the country.

IN commenting on the sentence of the two partners in the firm of Beyts, Craig and Co., in September, we remarked that though two years' hard labour can not be regarded as a light punishment—it was the maximum for the offence of conspiracy of which they had been found guilty—it was quite disproportionate to the serious nature of the crime they had committed. This was also the view of the learned Judge who passed the sentence, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who regretted that the law did not allow him to send the prisoners to penal servitude. The sentence passed by Mr. Justice Parsons on the firm's Bombay manager, the son of the senior partner, is not open to any such criticism. It is severe; and it is not disproportionate to the magnitude of the frauds committed. But, as the Judge said, it is impossible not to feel some pity for a young man of twenty-three placed in such a position while the chief responsibility unquestionably rests upon older shoulders. Mr. Jardine, who had no evidence on which to rest a hopeless case, made a skilful and perfectly legitimate defence, contending that the evidence was not conclusive as it was not shown that the goods specified in the bills of lading were not found on board in Antwerp or London. He urged upon the jury with some force that the frauds must have been set going by the partners in the firm of which the accused was only the salaried manager; the business was large and varied, and could not be properly controlled by the young and inexperienced man who was nominally entrusted with it. The theory of the defence was that the frauds had been initiated when Craig was in Bombay in March, 1891, and that when he left for England he made some sort of arrangement for keeping up the frauds; and that it might have been with some one other than the accused, who simply put his signature to the documents which subordinates put before him. The prisoner himself had stated to the Judge, in reply to the usual interrogatory, that he was under the impression when he signed the bills that they were brought to him in the ordinary way of business. But he made no attempt to discover why the goods had not been shipped—he alleged that he had not the opportunity. As the Judge pointed out, there was no evidence to support the defence, while the evidence for the prosecution that none of the produce set forth in the bills of lading was shipped was strong and conclusive. It is of some interest as bearing on the question of responsibility for the frauds which were undoubtedly committed by the firm, to turn to the contention of the respective counsel of the two partners when on their trial in the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Besley, who appeared for Mr. Beyts, boldly essayed to throw the whole blame on the bank managers in Bombay, who, he recklessly suggested, in "the greed for gain which has been the ruin of so many banks" had subjected the younger Beyts to "seductions and temptations" and plied him with champagne breakfasts, at which they whispered to him that the one thing necessary in these days is to turn over a large business, and that if he had no goods to send home and draw against, the bills of lading would do just as well. We heard nothing of this audacious fiction in the defence offered for the younger Beyts on Thursday. Mr. Besley further contended that the offence—if any—having been committed in Bombay, the proper course to take was to send Beyts, senior, to India to be tried with his son. The English Court—fortunately for Mr. Besley's client—declined to be guided by this advice. For Mr. Craig, the defence—ingeniously urged almost to the point of success, by Mr. Pyke—was that Craig was a perfectly honest man, who was quite ignorant of what the two Beyts were doing in the name of the firm. Nothing was wrong when he was in Bombay in March, 1891, and there were no bogus documents until the 22nd May. In the interval, it was asserted, he had many violent altercations with his partner about the unsatisfactory way in which the business had been conducted. On the 7th May he gave a written notice terminating the partnership. No books had been shown him; when he demanded inspection he was told they had been neglected through pressure of work. Mr. Beyts, senior, had carried on all the correspondence with the banks. When Craig accompanied him to the interview with Mr. Jackson, the bank manager, and learned how things were he turned to Beyts and told him to "make a clean breast of it!" But unfortunately for this line of defence it was in evidence that when Mr. Jackson had asked Craig how long "this" had been going on he stated that when he was in Bombay in March nothing was wrong, but that when he returned in March he found it was going on. When asked why he did not stop it, he replied "What could I do? He was my old partner's son!" It is unprofitable to inquire too curiously who was the initiator of the frauds which have involved an old commercial firm in ruin, and three men, till now of good repute, in lasting disgrace. But everyone in Court concurred with Mr. Justice Parsons when he said that it is a point in the favour of the younger Beyts that he did not defraud the bank for any purpose of his own, or for any personal interest or profit.

WHOEVER is President of the National Congress this year it will not be Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who has received notice that the petition against his election is to be heard in the Royal Courts of Justice on the 5th [illegible]. If an earlier date had been chosen [illegible] scruti[illegible] favour [illegible] will be withdrawn [illegible] thing in connection [illegible] election is the [illegible] stamped voting papers [illegible] covered in the ballot [illegible] of the poll. This [illegible] carelessness on the [illegible] and will be very hard [illegible] should lose his seat [illegible] shortcomings of the [illegible] ants. Before a vote [illegible] in the ballot-box, the [illegible] posed to see that it [illegible] and if it is true that [illegible] such a perfunctory ma[illegible] many votes that are [illegible] called over the coals. [illegible] case would be to deprive [illegible] fortunately, this cannot be done, as [illegible] are compelled by law to pay all the [illegible] officer's charges previous to the election [illegible] charges, it may be interesting to mention [illegible] to be paid in cash, a cheque being refused.

PRIVATE advices confirm Reuter's [illegible] stating that at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank was unanimously approved. We hear that good progress has been made in obtaining the consent of the shareholders to accept shares in the new Bank, a large majority having already agreed to become shareholders in the reconstructed Bank. [illegible] provisional prospectus which appears in our advertising columns, it is stated that the total subscribed capital will be £1,500,000, in 60,000 shares of £25 each. The shares are in two categories A and B. The A shares will have a preferential claim for a dividend at 5 per cent., cumulative, a division of further profits after the B shares have received 5 per cent, and to priority of payment in case of liquidation. The holders of the B shares will have the preference in applications for A shares. The new Bank will be named the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. It will take over the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, as a going concern, and pay therefor £375,000 in B shares, the holders of which, as we have said, will have a preference in the allocation of the A shares.

OUR Calcutta correspondent unwittingly committed the mistake of telegraphing the statement that Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., a well-known professional man, editor of *Indian Engineering*, a valuable scientific journal, was the object of proceedings taken in the High Court by a lady against her husband who happened to bear the same name. The blunder was one that ought not to have been possible, for the editor in question is not a married man, and had nothing whatever to do with the suit for separation in the Divorce Court. We owe to Mr. Pat Doyle the expression of our regret that we involuntarily repeated a statement so absurd and unfounded. We published the next morning the emphatic contradiction and rectification telegraphed by our correspondent, and subsequently we gave prominence to the indignant disclaimer of the party aggrieved.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th November, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891, of 17,911 maunds and Rs. 435 in the earnings.

SARAH BERNHARDT's first manager described her as "a kind of mad woman, as thin as a nail, and with a voice like a reed-pipe."

THE Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry has been reappointed a churchwarden of Macclesfield. This is her second year of office.

AN inquiry is being held at Srinagar into the circumstances of a free fight which occurred in the State school there between the head master and a junior teacher, both of whom immediately afterwards telegraphed complaints to the Judicial Member.

A PUNJAB report on either of the branches of local self-government is almost certain to be worth searching for some scraps of curious information that will throw a light on the workings of the ten-year-old system among a people who appreciate its blessings as little as any in India, writes the local paper. The oddest thing, perhaps, in the last review of the performances of the District Boards is to find that one Board, that of Karnal, paid a subsidy in one year of Rs. 783 out of its own resources to a single vernacular paper. A very popular or a very disagreeable man must the editor of that Karnal journal have been to extract such a grant from the local funds, and looking to the scale on which journalistic enterprise is usually conducted at small mofussil centres, one would have expected the *Karnal Intelligencer* or whatever the name of the paper may be, to have leapt at once into a celebrity which we have not yet heard of its having attained. Possibly the experiment was not given a sufficient chance; for, though it seems almost a pity, the Board's benevolence was peremptorily stopped as soon as the matter came to the ears of the authorities.

THE late Lieutenant-Governor of the the Punjab, observes a contemporary, in a review of one of these local self-government reports not long before the close of his term of office, put on record a frank admission, that, as far as the Punjab was concerned, the system must be pronounced a popular failure. The exertions of the official world, responsive to the frantic impetus from the high quarters at Simla, whence the scheme emanated, had galvanised the representative apparatus into a temporary activity, but when that stimulus was removed it had been found, Sir James Lyall confessed, that the people remained as indifferent to the whole idea as they had ever been. A string of quotations might be made from the present report to show that that verdict was justified. Thus in reference to the local board elections, we read : "In Gujranwala the elections resulted in an utter *fiasco*. For fifty-seven vacancies only [illegible] duly nominated candidates offered themselves, and were elected without opposition. . . . . There were no contests at all in Hissar, and for the [illegible] vacancies only three candidates presented themselves. . . . . In Ludhiana for thirty-six vacancies there were only two contested elections, and no less than twenty-three seats had to be filled up by nominations made by the Deputy Commissioner. In Kangra "the assent of a number of people was obtained in each case by sending out tehsil chaprassis, or was procured on the application in writing of the candidate." In a city like Delhi [illegible] out of eighteen were contested. "The small beginnings of political life," to use the phrase that was so famous ten years ago, seem still to be keeping unconscionably small in spite of fostering.

NEWS has been received in Lahore, by wire, of the marriage in Scotland on the 15th current, of Mr. T. Eaton Lander, Secretary of the Punjab Banking Company, limited, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late Mr. Allan, proprietor of the Allan Line of Atlantic steamers. Rumour credits the bride with a large fortune in her own right, something like a quarter of a million sterling, says the Lahore paper. Both her father and mother died during the current year. Mr. and Mrs. Lander arrive in Lahore about the middle of December.

THE city is much amused, says a London correspondent, at the report which reached it of the recreation of one of its most eminent financiers. This great man, careful of a life which is of worldwide interest, has for many years enjoyed the luxury of retaining the special services of a famous physician. Recently feeling he was not so well as [illegible] the *malade imaginaire* sent for a German [illegible]. The authority, after a minute inspection [illegible] gave a prescription, perhaps unconsciously [illegible] cent of one of the best known of D[illegible] He told his patient that the only thing [illegible] set him right was an hour's exercise [illegible] engaged in sawing wood. The patient [illegible] bought a saw, had an easy-chair [illegible] structed, provided himself with a [illegible] dered a supply of logs of wood, and [illegible] before he sets forth to the City to [illegible] tions which sometimes control the [illegible] he sits in his chair, and, for an hour [illegible] solemnly saws.

IN a German newspaper two [illegible] ments appear. In one number [illegible] notice :—"I hereby declare [illegible] of the 8th of August, 189[illegible] refusal to accept the [illegible] Fräulein Emma [illegible] Richard [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] BANK.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

[illegible] meeting held yesterday [illegible] the Chartered Mercantile [illegible] reconstruction of the [illegible]roved.

[illegible] QUESTION.

[illegible] yesterday addressed the [illegible] Commerce, in the course of [illegible] standard for India.

[illegible] SERVICE.

[illegible] Serapis sailed yesterday [illegible]ay.

[illegible] CONFERENCE.

[illegible] the Monetary Conference [illegible] to be slow, and it is not [illegible] possesses full powers but [illegible] including the British delegates [illegible] all sides and report to their [illegible].

[illegible] ANNEXATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

[illegible] have annexed the Islands of St. [illegible] Amsterdam as a set off against the [illegible] Aldabra by the British.

TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.

[illegible] Kitchener has returned here from Suakin, [illegible] proceeded when Osman Digma threat[illegible].

[illegible] of Egyptian troops sailed to-day for [illegible] from Suez.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

[illegible] and O. s.s. Ballaarat, with the outward [illegible] of the 18th inst., left here, at 11 p.m.,

LORD LANSDOWNE AT MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

[illegible] the Viceroy received State visits of the [illegible] Rajahs. Last night's entertainment was very [illegible].

MELTING AN UNEXPLODED SHELL.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

A terrible accident has occurred at Darjeeling. [illegible] native blacksmiths found an unexploded shell, [illegible] put it in a furnace to melt. An explosion ensued. [illegible] man was almost cut in two and three other [illegible] were dangerously wounded. A tea-planter [illegible] his wife who were out walking had a narrow [illegible], a large splinter of the shell falling at their [illegible].

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased [illegible] make the following appointments :—

[illegible] Bombay Lancers (Beluch Battalion)—Lieu[illegible] Wace, officiating Squadron Officer, to be [illegible] Officer, 23rd (2nd Battalion Rifle Regi[illegible]) Bombay Infantry.

[illegible] Dennis, Wing Officer and officiating [illegible], to be Adjutant, vice Captain Delamain, [illegible] vacates that appointment on promotion.

[illegible] (Beluch) Regiment, Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Paul, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, Karachi depot.

[illegible] Major FitzHerbert, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster [illegible], to be acting Commandant

[illegible] Lieutenant Holbrook, 2nd Battalion, Gloucester [illegible], to be Acting Adjutant.

Lieutenant Hensley, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin [illegible], to be acting Quarter-Master.

[illegible] Lieutenant De Vic Carey, 1st Battalion Worces[illegible] Regiment, to be acting Paymaster.

[illegible] Surgeon-Captain Buchanan, Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Mhow District, to general [illegible], Poona District.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain [illegible], Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been directed [illegible] to [illegible], to join the 1st Battalion of [illegible] Regiment into which he has recently been [illegible].

[illegible] has been received from Horse Guards [illegible] transfer from Home to the Bombay Establish[illegible] of Schoolmaster C. P. Russell. On arrival in [illegible] he will be posted to the Royal Artillery School [illegible] for duty, vice Army Schoolmaster Lee, [illegible] under instructions from Horse Guards.

[illegible] is notified that Captain Venables, Gloucester [illegible] (now on leave in England, on private [illegible]) has been posted to 1st Battalion of his Regi[illegible], on promotion.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Major Wace, D. S. O., 20th Field Battery, and Major C. H. Blount, No. 5 Company, Eastern Division, R. A.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, Lahore.

Rev. E. M. Veasley, Bengal Establishment, has been transferred to the N.-W.P.

Dr. J. W. Leather and Mr. S. Hoare Collins have been appointed to be Agricultural Chemist and Assistant Agricultural Chemist, respectively, to the Government of India.

Foreign Department.—Captain G. G. J. Jones has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Deoli.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr has been appointed to officiate as Resident at Kashmir.

Finance and Commerce Department.—Mr. J. D. [illegible], Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted fifteen days' leave. Mr. E. Lawrence has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, N.-W.P.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Military Department.—Furlough has been granted to Lieutenant G. M. K. Franks, Peshawur Mountain Battery, for one year; and to Lieutenant A. H. [illegible], 30th B. I., for one year.

Extensions of leave has been granted to the following Officers :—Colonel Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, [illegible] days; to Colonel Temple, Deputy Commissioner, C.P., for 2 months; to Major Rundall, D.S.O., [illegible] Gurkhas, for 3 months; to Captain Turnan, [illegible] Gurkhas, for 6 months; to Captain Jameson, [illegible] Bengal Infantry, for 4 months; to Captain [illegible], 4th Gurkhas, for 3 months; to Lieutenant [illegible], 44th Gurkhas, for 2 months; to Lieutenant [illegible], 12th Bengal Infantry, for 3 months; to Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane and Surgeon-Captain W. [illegible], each for 3 months

The following Officer has been granted promotion :—Captain H. M. P. Hawkes to be Major.

Public Works Department.—Lieutenant Atkinson, R. E., Executive Engineer, has been posted to Beluchistan.

Mr. E. U. Stone, Executive Engineer, has been transferred to the East Coast Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garwood, R. E., officiates as Superintending Engineer and Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.

Mr. F. Lang, Executive Engineer, has been granted one year's furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 24.

[illegible] Hall Line steamer Woorsley Hall arrived here [illegible].

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

[illegible] P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage left [illegible] p.m. yesterday.

[illegible] and O. Company's steamer Chusan left here at [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] and O. Company's steamer Surat left here, at [illegible]day, for Bombay.

[illegible] I. steamer Habsburg arrived here from [illegible].

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.

[illegible] and O. Company's steamer Ganges left here, [illegible]noon, for Bombay.

[illegible] Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden, [illegible] (via Karachi) on Thursday, the 24th inst.,

[illegible] Company's steamer Sindh left Aden, for [illegible] on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats

[illegible] Dholleras	4 3-16.
[illegible] Manchester Market has been excited.	
[illegible] per cent. Consols	97¼
[illegible] per cent. Rentes	99½
[illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
[illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
[illegible] Silver	39

[illegible] BAD, Nov. 25.

The Pamphlet [illegible] Case was resumed to-day. Mr. Norton opened [illegible] case for the defence, and occupied the whole day in addressing the Court. Mr. Norton submitted that the two main issues the Court would have to try were—Did Mitra publish the pamphlet? and, second, was it defamatory? He maintained that, irrespective of evidence to be produced for the defence, it could not be proved that the pamphlet was not in substance true, and that it was not for the public good that such statements should be published. There had already been sufficient evidence to entitle him to say that the allegations with regard to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan were conclusively proved. He contended that it contravened all notions of the right that a woman in the position of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan should be taken home to England and presented to H. M. the Queen under false pretences. He could scarcely conceive, if the evidence be true, namely, that the woman was a moral eyesore, that it was not for public good that a husband should be put on his guard against circulating in society a woman contaminated as this one was. The defence alleged, and would prove, that Nawab Mehdi Hassan was not a man who had a right to complain because he had no character to lose. He wished the Court to proceed on the assumption, for it would be proved conclusively that Mehdi Hassan was the witness who could not be credited with having spoken two words of truth throughout the whole enquiry. Mr. Norton thought he would be able to show that the complainant had, on fourteen instances, committed perjury. Counsel then pointed out these occasions, the principal one being in reference to the marriage contract, which counsel would prove conclusively was a forged document. Mr. Norton further contended that the evidence taken for the prosecution at Lucknow was a pack of lies, and that Mehdi Hassan had suborned the whole of his witnesses, and tampered with the witnesses for the defence. Counsel made reference to the Minister whom he had heard would refuse to go into court as witness as he could not see how it was possible for him to shelter himself under the cloak of his office, when he had already advised H. H. the Nizam to go into the witness-box on a previous occasion.

Mr. Norton had not concluded his opening speech, when the court rose.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

Orders have been issued for 200 men of native infantry from the portion of the Kajuri Kach force in reserve, at Murtaza Jata, to proceed to reinforce the Jandola force, owing to uneasiness among the tribes around Jandola.

It has been definitely decided that the Sitoli cantonment be abandoned, and the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas now quartered there moved to Lansdowne.

"DOROTHY" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The highly commendable manner, in which Mr. Willard's little company of artistes performed Collier's romantic opera, "Dorothy" on Thursday night, was decidedly gratifying. From the moment the curtain rose till the conclusion of the play, the audience was loud in its applause. There was an emphatic recall for the closing chorus of the first act, but it did not receive a response. The title role of the play was undertaken by Miss Ethel Mackay, and she portrayed it remarkably well. Her singing was good and her acting sprightly. Miss Vera Patey was as bright and charming as ever in the part of "Lydia," and her singing of "A Simple Maid from Village Green" drew forth the warmest plaudits. Her singing of the Hunting Song figuratively brought down the house. Miss Milne, as Mrs. Privett, displayed considerable ability while Miss Madie Bennett made a commendable Phyllis. The fine voice of Mr. Fearnley was heard to advantage in his song as Geoffrey Gilder, and he scored a success in his excellent acting. Mr. Bathurst ably sustained the character of Harry Sherwood, and was vociferously encored for his excellent singing of "Queen of My Heart." Mr. Harry Hall fairly convulsed the audience with his comic rendering of the part of Lurcher, Squire Bantam was undertaken by Mr. Munro, who faithfully fulfilled the requirements, while Miss Williams was a pleasing Lady Betty. Messrs. Royal and Smythe as Farmer Tuppitt and Tom Struts respectively played with their usual skill. The scenery was appropriate and the dressing tasteful. "Dorothy" is to be repeated to-night, and will give place to "Rip Van Winkle" on Monday night.

THE ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

In view of the election of the next incumbent for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer, the following are the names of the nominees and their nominators which have been received by the Municipal Secretary :—The first candidate is Khan Bahadur M. C. Muzban, Presidency Excutive Engineer, who retires shortly from that capacity, and has been nominated by Mr. P. M. Mehta and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney.

Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz proposes, and Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Banks seconds the election of Mr. James W. Smith, the present acting Executive Engineer, as Executive Engineer for five years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 (or in the alternative that he be appointed Special Engineer for the Drainage as contemplated by the Corporation Resolution of March 7th last, and that Mr. Smith be appointed to that office for five years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150.)

The election of Mr. S. Tomlinson, M.I.C.E., is proposed by Professor R. G. Oxenham, and seconded by Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassudeo for a period of five years on a monthly salary, commencing at Rs. 1,200 per month.

The consideration of this question will be fixed for the meeting of the 5th of December.

THE INDORE WEEK.

A correspondent writes: Indore burst out into a week of cricket and other amusements, which ended on the 19th instant. On Monday and Tuesday we played the Durham Light Infantry, time alone preventing a creditable victory for Indore. Scores, D. L. I. 1st innings, 194—Captain Bush, 20; Pte. Nell, 24; Mr. Holder, 21; Mr. Jones, 24; Pte. Pickersgill, 28; Mr. Wilkinson, 14; and Pte. Kelly, 15.

Indore 153 Mr. Cholmondeley, 26; Capt. Aitkin, 22; Surgeon-Major Peterkin, 43; Capt. Grant, 14; and Mr. Sartie, 10.

D. L. I, 2nd innings, 123—Capt. Bush, 16; Mr. Baker, 29; Mr. Holder, 20; Pte Pickersgill, 24; innings declared closed.

Indore 127 Mr. Cholmondeley 61, not out, Capt. Aitkin, 56, not out.

On Thursday 17th, the 7th Hussars played a one-day's match—also a draw. 7th Hussars 210.—Mr. Marsham, 29; Capt. Nicholson, 77; Capt. Green, 21; Pte. Crickett, 41.

Indore 80 for 7 wickets.—Mr. Cholmondely, 42; Capt. Bush, 17

On Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th, Mhow Gymkhana.

Indore 1st innings, 133.—Mr. Cholmondeley, 29; Capt. Bush, 25; Surgeon-Major Peterkin, 43.

Mhow Gymkhana, 1st innings, 126—Mr. Rose, 29; Surg. Capt. Mosse, 20; Mr. Holder, 22; Mr. Hannyngton, 11; Mr. Simmonds, 24.

Indore, 2nd innings, 106—Mr. Cholmondelay, 27; Capt. Aitkin, 26; Capt. Bush, 11; Surgeon-Major Peterkin, 13.

Mhow Gymkhana 2nd innings, 109 for 2 wickets—Rose, 62—not out, Mosse 12, Ross 26.

On the 17th Mrs. Crosthwaite gave a ball at the Residency, largely attended, and was kept up with great spirit to a late hour.

On Friday night proceedings were varied by a theatrical performance in barracks. A farce "One of you two must marry" was first given, the parts being taken by Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. Owen Lewis, Mrs. Brennan, and Miss Dobson, which was followed by the Burletta "Fair Rosamund's Bower." "King Henry" Surgeon-Major Peterkin, "Rosamund", Mrs Peterkin, and "Queen Eleanor," Mr. Owen Lewis. Both pieces were much enjoyed and were heartily applauded, the singing and dancing in the last piece being apparently especially appreciated.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Marseilles with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Pairu Mull
Sister Ellen
Miss Smith White
Miss Goldsmith
Mr H Brown
Miss Woolmer
Mr E Warner
Mr Hans Meyer

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E J Donner
Mr R Donner
Lieut W C Lockhart Mure
Capt S C F Jackson
Mr A T Spencer
Mr T A Pearson

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dr and Mrs G Bomford
Mr W H King
Lieut Longley
Mr and Mrs G Toney
Mrs M J Elliott
Mr Lawrenson
Mr A H Sloman
Mr B Isral
Mr A B Napier
Mr Pay
Capt Schneider
Mr B Holloway

The *Jewish Chronicle* thinks that a different and more peculiarly appropriate line than a judgeship, in which Mr. Cohen's singular acquirements may be utilised in the service of the country, will be found.

[illegible]

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

November—How very doleful and uncomfortable it sounds! As we pop our nose outside the blankets, the very air smells keen, and there is a suspicion—yes, even more than a suspicion of fog when we look up where the sun ought to shine, or down where the streets ought to be. Oh, happy Anglo-Indians and Australasians! To whom November comes with sunshine and soft winds, you can hardly realize what it is to look out with eyes smarting from the smoke of a million or so newly kindled fires, and see—nothing, or next to nothing—the shadowy fog-dimmed ghosts of the houses over the way—the wraith of a postman vanishing into the gloom of the second next hall door—the unrecognizable identity of the form that with mop and bucket is belabouring our own door-steps. Or, as an alternative to murkiness, we have a day of rain drifting with fierce gusts against the window panes, while the wind roars down the side streets, shaking and crashing the loose planks of hoarding and flapping to and fro the big pictorial poster, until like the body of a malefactor hung in chains, the fury of the elements completes its dissolution. But even if our climate ranks, in strong Anglo-Indian or colonial *argot*, amongst things that are "beastly," London is London, whether in November or May—a place unique in its facilities to do everything that one has a mind to—the city of all others to live, to love, to pray, to fight, to study, to frivol, to feed, or to starve in.

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This question of feeding and furnishing with all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life, is solved for many, especially soldier-people—more or less Anglo-Indian—by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Victoria Street and Francis Street, S.-W. There is no mistaking the locality approaching it from Westminster on the one side or Victoria Station on the other. The direction is marked by processions of smartly dressed, dapper-looking men and women—(why are these pilgrims to the shrine of comfortable and economical marketing so well-grown and so stately?)—on their way-in scanning lists of things to buy—on their way-out, bearing a distinguishing token like the palmer who has been to holy places, not a cockle shell, but a small, neatly made-up brown paper parcel. Inside the swing-doors, above the steps where footmen wait, and melancholy dogs pine on luxurious cocoanut mats for their owners' coming—there is a gentle bustle. On the left, a patient throng stands waiting its turn, like penitents outside the confessional, to pour its needs into the ears of the grocery and provision booking clerk; while on the right, the wooing voice of the liftman tempts the elderly, the fat, the lazy, and the hurried, to ascend to the departments above, and to relieve the congested ground-floor district of its superfluous population. But above stairs, there is the same steady business being done at the glove and hosiery, the linen lace and neck-tie counters, while at a round table covered with specimens of fancy tray, tea, and side-board cloths and tidies, and beside a pile of brilliant Italian rugs, animated discussions are in progress as to the relative merits of embroidered or inserted lace table linen, or of red and gold, or blue and green, and amber silk mixtures for *couvre pieds* or bed spreads.

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There is not much frivolling, or pulling down the whole stock for mere caprice at the stores. These pilgrims, devoted to their own interests, come here because they know they get better value for their ready cash than elsewhere, if the article they want is in stock—if not, there is no danger of their being forced to take another, and to feel consequently dissatisfied. But in no department is this intensity of purpose shown more strikingly than in the provision and meat shops in the Auxiliary Stores over the bridge. Another crowd, anxious, sometimes even a little querulous, waits here. There are plenty of attendants; but the details of dinner-choosing take up time. It is hard to make one's mind among such a bewildering choice of joints cut on the counter—such a startling array of entire beasts suspended round the walls; while higher up still, a frieze of legs of mutton, right and left, like a regiment in marching order, forms a decoration in red and white, realistic enough to charm the eye of the modern French School. A little gentleman, with a fierce tawny moustache—a man who would probably not hesitate an instant in deciding to storm a fort or to attack an overwhelming number of enemies—is greatly exercised in his mind on the subject of a small sirloin. Is it too fat, or has it enough undercut? When this momentous question is solved, one would think his difficulties were well over. Not at all. As soon as he has gone from the counter to the pay desk, a terror seizes him that perhaps the sirloin he has chosen will, while his back is turned, be basely sold to another. "How am I to know," he exclaims tragically, "if it is my sirloin or another person's?" To pacify him, the parcel is opened, and he is shown it right enough, and to make assurance doubly sure he goes away with it, tidily done up in brown paper and a rush-plate basket. A little lower down the room an excitable lady is clamouring for her loin of mutton to be weighed and sent home, a young daughter of the regiment is ordering kidneys, rump steak, and an ox tail, with the aplomb of the head of a commissariat, and a plump, large-eyed juno in a voluminous chocolate cloth circular cloak, trimmed with bands of sable, and showing a salmon pink lining under the triple frilled cape, is calmly waiting her turn to be served. The air is strong with cold, damp meat, and as the swing door opens a whiff from the fish department, and the fowl and game rooms beyond makes quite an unsavoury blend. It is not exactly an ideal spot to linger. No wonder the cries of the womankind to be served are piteous—only a plump juno, whose thoughts stray lovingly to little entrees and dainty dishes could among such surroundings, and in such an atmosphere, patiently wait.

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Unhappily for the Royal Society of Painters in Oil-Colour, the same enthusiasm to spend money does not show at the galleries in Piccadilly as at the Army and Navy Stores. But there is very good reason for the difference—the artistic wares are not so good. Indeed, with a few exceptions, the show is a very poor one, merely exhibition of pot-boilers, painted in a day or two. There is nothing imaginative except Mr. Stock's fanciful picture of "A Dream of the Worlds," suggested by Walt Whitman's verse—"And you, oh my soul, where you stand Surrounded, surrounded in measureless oceans of space."

The soul represented by a winged figure is on a pinnacle overlooking space, while round her floats worlds of various sizes and colours. In making the figure small, Mr. Stock achieved what he possibly intended making the soul seem lost in the immensity of her surroundings; but it would have been more interesting if we could have got a nearer view of her. Another striking picture, though not by any means up to the artists' other work, is Mrs. Marianne Stokes' study of girl knitting—a figure of a ruddy-haired, rosy-cheeked child, with a scarlet shawl put in with the pre-Raphaelite simplicity of style which distinguishes her work. Mrs. Stokes, who has had a work purchased by the South Kensington Commissioners under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, has been invited to decorate the Women's Department of the Chicago Exhibition, but on account of other engagements she was obliged to decline the commission, which has since been given to Mrs. Anna Lea Meritt, herself an American, and so the more entitled to the work. Mrs. Merritt is a sister of Miss Marion Lea, whose acting in Hedda Gabbler last year was so much appreciated, and both ladies have for sometime made London their head-quarters.

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An uncommon piece of work is the laughing face of a pretty little negress looking through a carved Mauresque lattice window, painted by Mr. St. George Hare. There is always a difficulty in making Darkies stand out round and clear from their backgrounds, and this is the only defect noticeable in Mr. Hare's clever, fascinating study. We want her to come a little nearer to see her more clearly—but, perhaps, this would be the case, too, with the real negress—she might be difficult to see. Mr. St. George Hare, whose talent is being recognized of late, is a Limerick man; but he has for so many years worked in London, that when he attains entire success he will probably be adopted by England in the same way as his fellow-country-woman, Miss Ada Rehan, or Crehan, as her true name is spelled, has been Americanized. Miss Rehan has been chosen as the model for the statue of justice to be set up in the Chicago Exposition. With the calm Yankee assurance Miss Rehan is recognized as "one of the most perfect types of American womanhood." It is true, she has spent most of her life in the States, but that can hardly obliterate the rights of the country of her birth, where she spent her first ten years, or undo the ties of parentage, if heredity, counts for anything. If the sculptor does justice to Miss Rehan's figure, the statue, which will be in silver, eight feet high and mounted on a golden pedestal, should be very fine. It is estimated to cost £60,000.

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A propos of gold and silver, one can hardly avoid in a look round town, a glimpse into the law courts, where the "Story of the Diamond Brooch, or the Eccentricities of Female Friendship" is being told. While the case, is *sub judice* our tongues or pens are tied. The only thing we can say is: "How these Christians love one another."

The illness of the Queen's ostrich has led to the circulation of many reports, but it has not yet been said, writes the *Daily News*, that no small credit of the bird's recovery is due to "Jimmy," the native attendant who came with the ostrich from Sierra Leone. Jimmy did not accompany the bird to London, but was preparing to leave Liverpool for his home in Africa, when Mr. Alfred L. Jones received news from Mr. Bartlett of the "Zoo" saying the ostrich was very ill. In less than two hours Jimmy was on his way to London, and whether the bird was rejoiced to see his old attendant or not can be imagined, but certain it is that its recovery seemed to date from the time Jimmy put [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In a picture gallery without a catalogue! Well, we can easily guess the subjects and titles from the pictures themselves. Here is a girl, sitting in a chair. The place is a garden; palms and aloes show that it is a tropical garden. This is also indicated by the white heat of the burning sun. The girl is sitting out in the full glare of the sun; she has no umbrella, no protection at all against the fierce sunshine, except a little red fan. That is all. She has come out to sit in a tropical sun with nothing except this little fan. The picture is no doubt called "The Determined Suicide" or "The Martyr of Love," because she is resolved upon dying. No other girl could choose thus to sit in the sun. Here is another picture. A great vase, with half-a-dozen girls around it. One of them has a tray filled with roses, which she is dropping into the vase—stems, stalks, leaves, and all. An elderly woman, seated in a chair, with an eye which for slyness cannot be equalled, looks up at the girl with the tray. She says nothing, but her eyes speak. "Ah!" she says, "I shall find you out yet—see, if I don't!" Title of picture, "Suspicion" or "On the Watch." Here is a picture with a pigeon and a girl. The girl has tied a thread round the pigeon's leg; the thread is obviously too slight to hold the bird, but the pigeon shows no sign of wishing to fly away; the girl is dressed apparently in fourteenth century costume, with a prophetic touch of nineteenth century fashions; she is offering the pigeon Indian corn, two hundred years before that useful grain was discovered; the bird seems to express a mild astonishment at the anachronism; in her hand the girl holds a bundle of documents as big as the bird, which she proposes to send as a letter by means of the bird. Of course, everybody knows that a carrier-pigeon can only carry under its wing a letter on a slip of paper about as big as a half-crown. It is a charming bundle of impossibilities, and reminds one of Hogarth's "Study of Perspective." The title of the picture is clearly "All Wrong" or "How Not to Paint It." Here is another picture. A woman with a flask in her hand is looking about her. Two great boys—her own boys?—are walking about with nothing on. Title, "The Distressed Mother" or "You Ought to be Ashamed of Yourselves." And here is a portrait! Oh! what a portrait! Oh! what a treasure—what a gem—what a possession for ever—for any gentleman's collection! Oh! Heavenly! Let us sit down before this portrait The hair is tow-coloured, made out of a woolly doormat; there is a high, black stock round the neck; a white surplice—apparently a surplice—hangs over the shoulders; there is a dab of blue at the throat, and the face is white—absolutely white—with eyes of whitish blue—all bare, staring, glaring white! Title, "Bogey," of course; simple, short, truthful title, "Bogey." And a most admirable, most meritorious, most imaginative Bogey it is. No one has ever painted a more delightful Bogey. Ah! Here comes the catalogue. Now we shall see how clever we are. First, the girl in the garden. The title is "In the Garden." But that shows, not any mistake on my part, but the true poetry of the artistic temperament. It leaves us, you see, to discover for ourselves the *motif* of the work. This other picture is not, as we thought, "Suspicion," but "Pot-Pourri." Again, the artfulness of the poet-painter. He knows that *pot-pourri* is not made this way at all. This fact—the girl's pretended ignorance—awakens the suspicions of the old woman; that explains everything. As for the picture of the pigeon and the bird, it is called, facetiously, "Love's Messenger." It is, however, actually a satire, and a very telling satire, against those painters who paint things of which they know nothing—quite Hogarthian. "The Distressed Mother" turns out to be the "Widow's Cruse." Strange! Here, I own, we were quite wrong. It appears that, in the days of the Kings and Prophets in Israel, the young men went about in their homes with no garments on. We live and learn. I had always thought that the Israelites, of all people in the world, were careful as to clothing. I thought, indeed, that the Book of the Law was clear upon this point; but we are wrong, it seems. However, we were quite right as to the Bogey picture, which is poetically called "Who Shall Deliver Me?" Quite so; who will deliver us from such a Bogey? Believe me, it is much the best way to go to a gallery without a catalogue.

Once—at the Royal Academy—with a facetious person. He was standing, catalogue in hand, before a picture of Puck. You may imagine the kind of person represented by Puck. There stood beside him two girls, without a catalogue; they stood with folded hands and heads thoughtfully on one side. "What is it, dear?" asked one. Then the jocose person, reading from his catalogue, murmured "Ah! Moses in the Bulrushes—Herbert, R.A." "My dear," replied the girl, a little later, "don't you see! It is 'Moses in the Bulrushes,' by Herbert, R.A. He always paints those lovely scriptural subjects. What a romantic light he pours upon the subject! Look at the colouring! Moses—the child Moses! Isn't it sweetly imaginative?" Then my friend, having acquired a new little story to tell in the evening, moved on. But of picture galleries and spectators and art critics and stories about them there is no end.

Is lawn-tennis going out? For my own part I have never hitherto dared to say so; but, perhaps, I may at last express an opinion that, except for quite young girls, I do not find this game, or any other kind of jumpery, graceful for young ladies. I do not think that even Atalanta, though as fleet as the wind, looked her best when she was running; and sure I am that the girls [illegible] her, and could not run at all, but sat out quiet, cool, with their hair in order and the folds of the chiton gracefully falling to their feet, thought the same thing, and smiled with contentment. I hear from a west country lady that this summer there has been a sad falling off in lawn-tennis. At large garden parties the girls all came in garden party dress, which, I believe, is a long kind of dress; very few turned up in lawn-tennis dress, which I believe to be a short kind of dress. They prefer, you see, the coolness and grace of the one who walks rather than the warmth and the dishevelledness of the one who jumps. Besides, my friend tells me it is not everyone who looks well in a blouse and a short skirt. She further reports a return of croquet.

You, my dear young readers, cannot remember what croquet used to be; the tyrant that it was; the breeder of enmities that it was; and of hatreds and rivalries innumerable that it was. That was in the sixties, before you were born. Of course, I remember the time very well. For my own part I could never play the game. My balls would not go through the hoops; I maddened all the players. At last, with a chosen band united by the one bond of hating the game, and exasperated by the insults hurled at us for incompetence we formed a Croquet Club of our own, of which the rules were these:

(1) If any player, at any time, shows the least interest in the game he is to be expelled the Club.

(2) The meetings are to be weekly, but no one is obliged to attend.

(3) The annual gold medal of the club shall be awarded either to that player who can show the least number of attendances or to that member whose play, in the opinion of the majority, has been the most uniformly and consistently disgraceful.

Somehow or other—I forget why—it was in the year 1866, which is a long time ago—the Club fell to pieces. I believe that no gold medal was ever bestowed. If, however, croquet comes in again, I recommend the above rules for the foundation of another club with similar objects.

At the South Kensington Museum they have got on exhibition the most mysterious things that the world has at the present moment to show. Formerly—it is perhaps a familiar story to some of my readers—there lived in Central America a mysterious race, whose very name is now lost, and even the traditions of them forgotten. It is not known how long ago they flourished, nor how they died, nor how they came to be forgotten. Perhaps they all died of some pestilence; perhaps, they were all massacred by wild tribes. However it happened, the facts remain that they lived and that they perished—the whole nation perished—and that they are forgotten. They were mighty builders; they erected splendid temples and founded great towns; they were sculptors of the highest skill; they carved their pillars and their walls and their altars with most elaborate work—everywhere in their carvings you will find faces—faces grotesque, faces terrible, faces humourous. They had a religion and a ritual and altars, but what they worshipped and how they worshipped cannot be discovered; and they had a written language. Their buildings are covered with writing in this unknown language, in this unknown alphabet. Now, to rediscover a language by means of an unknown alphabet is absolutely impossible, save with the help of a key. Formerly, the hieroglyph remained a mystery till the discovery of the Rosetta stone gave the key. Again, the cuneiform was a mystery till the discovery of the name of a King both in Greek and cuneiform. At the present moment the Hittite alphabet is a half-discovered mystery which is gradually yielding to the scholar. And the Etruscan language is another half-discovered mystery. But for these things of Central America there has yet been found no key at all. It is a lost people; a lost civilisation; a lost language; a lost religion; a lost alphabet—everything lost and forgotten, overgrown by the mighty forests of Central America.

The English autumn is following the example of the English summer. For, whereas the latter should be hot and dry, but has become cold and wet, so the former, which should be a soft and genial season warmed by a golden sun, and made beautiful with [illegible]

[illegible] out of [illegible] Alas! [illegible] Britannia? [illegible] now [illegible]

Autumn—when it is truly autumn—is above all seasons that in which the country is most delightful. Give me the seaside for winter; the seaside, say, of Hastings or of Torquay; where one is not mocked by bare branches, and can enjoy such warmth as the sun, low in the horizon, can give, with the brightness of the sea and the plash of the waves lapping upon the shore. For spring let us have the town, but in autumn let us seek the country and haunt the woods. There is a bit which I know between Petersfield and Havant, where the trees stand thick, and where the foliage, brown and yellow, seems to preserve till the New Year some of the summer warmth. There is a walk that I know between Monmouth and Chepstow, where the winter's sun shines upon most splendid hanging woods above the Wye—that river as yellow as the Tiber. There are woods around Dartmoor where that great plateau breaks away in steep valleys sloping downwards to the sea. There are places nearer London—in green Bucks, the shire of beeches—in Surrey—where one can dream away the days of autumn. What do I say? There is within 100 yards of this place a heath as wild as a Yorkshire moor, covered with bush and fern and bramble; great trees are standing here and there, sandy knolls with pines, and over all, when the sun shines, such light and colour as cannot be beaten even in a forest of Canada. Had Jefferies lived he would have written the Pageant of Autumn.

I do not know whether I like the word *Fall*, which the Americans apply so much to this season, better than *autumn*. They suggest two opposite ideas. The former speaks of decay, old age, accomplishment of labour, declining days, and the approaching death—or sleep—of winter. This is the sadness of the season. But the word autumn means the time of increase. William Morris somewhere speaks of the season as the "fulfilment of the year's desire." With the barns full, the vintage over, the year's labours ended, the year's fruitage harvested you should sit down and rejoice; winter which is nature's sleep, not death, should be a time of cheerfulness—a time to desire rather than to lament. Yet—the time speaks of decay; it is, as Walter Pater says, "opulent in decay." The long branches of the nasturtium trail across the path; the sunflower hangs its brown head, the very seeds fallen out of it; the sweet pea,

On tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,

stands sparse, here and there a blossom among seed pods; everything proclaims aloud that the time for love is past; it is the season for old age. Come out, then, brother grey beard let us walk on the sunny side, and speak of bygone times when our English spring was really as the poets sing of it, and when we were lovers—ah! departed youth!—when the time for love was all our own.

Some time ago I ventured to invite ladies to consider the claims of a new co-operative dressmakers' association, which was starting under what appeared to be favourable conditions. These were: (1) That the work done must compare with that of any other house; (2) That the business must be conducted on strict business lines. The workroom reopened after the summer at the beginning of this month. It is reported to be "going ahead splendidly." Orders are coming in fast. The rooms can be seen any day between three and six. The address is 45, Burtoncrescent. Mrs. Whishaw (27, Upper Bedford-place, W. C.) will send papers to anybody who will write for them. At this present juncture inquirers and sympathizers are very much wanted. They want to double the number of girls, and they could do so and find work for them if they had a little more capital. In fact, they must have a little more capital. Not much. Such a sum as many ladies could obtain in advance without the least difficulty if they were interested in the scheme. The principle is not one of sharing everything, as some co-operators desire, but that of paying the girls a proper wage first and a bonus on profits afterwards. I have seen so many of these attempts made, and I have seen so many fail, that I have learned to be doubtful about every new one. But in this case the conditions do seem sound, and the chances of success do seem very good. Anyhow, let us go on with it, if only for the sake of the girls employed. There are only twenty-two as yet, but their numbers will grow. Besides, is it not worth an effort to make only twenty-two girls work contentedly, housed and fed in comfort and plenty, in self-respect and happiness? But go, dear ladies, visit the place for yourselves, and look at the work with critical eyes, and see the girls for whom the House is founded.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A Government Resolution in review of the report on education in the Bombay Presidency for the past year was issued yesterday, and from it we take the following extracts :—

EXPENDITURE.

These improved results in higher and primary education have not been obtained without increased expenditure. The total expenditure on education in the year 1889-90 was Rs. 56,67,450, of which provincial funds supplied Rs. 17,10,786 or 30·18 per cent., and fees 21·46 per cent. The expenditure in the year under review was the highest yet recorded, namely, Rs. 62,80,704, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 19,65,632 or 31·3 per cent. and fees 21·3 per cent. But the these results are worked out on the basis of the entire expenditure which in Native States aggregated Rs. 9,66,369, spent on schools and colleges maintained by the States in addition to what those States spent in aiding schools. In future reports the Director of Public Instruction should show separately what percentage of the cost of education in British territory is borne by provincial revenues. It is [illegible] that fees are bearing a less proportion of education [illegible] expenditure, a result due partly to the fact that Government institutions are reduced, and partly to the fact that fees in some institutions are not maintained at their proper level. In the year under review Government maintained only 87 institutions against 120 in 1888-89 and 1892 in the following years, thus leaving the field more and more open to private enterprise in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Education Commission. The expenditure on education from provincial funds has never been so high as it was last year. But even the contribution of Rs. 19,65,632 made by the Government of Bombay to education as shown in the report does not exhibit the total charge to that Government. For in the case of its own institutions Government deducts from the expenditure shown in the report the fee receipts which aggregated Rs. 2,70,241. In the case of board schools also the fee receipts although they are public revenue are similarly taken in the report as deductions from the expenditure shown at the cost of public funds. The aggregate of fees thus utilised in institutions supported by Government or by public bodies, constituted by Acts of the Legislature, was 509,987 rupees. Again, although Government incur a heavy expenditure on the Grant Medical College the report shows no provincial contribution to it, because this expenditure is brought to account under the head of medical charges. Comparing, however, the financial statements in the educational reports with those of other provinces in India for the latest year for which they are available, it appears that throughout India the proportion which provincial revenues contributed in 1890-91 to educational expenditure was 28·26 per cent., whereas the Bombay Government suppiled more than 30 per cent. of that expenditure. A reference to the Chapter on Finance in the statement of the moral and material progress of India for 1890-91, which has been presented to Parliament will also show that expenditure on education in this Presidency falls behind that of no other part of India in proportion to population.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Governor in Council is unable to notice in greater detail several matters of interest to which allusion is made in the condensed report of the Director. The Appendices however supply every information that may be required. The ability of Government to meet the larger demands made on provincial revenues by the department during the year has been well turned to account and progress is registered in every direction. The Native States have been stimulated by example to evince increased interest in the subject of public instruction. Attendance has responded in Sind to the additional care which an Inspector, who has no other duties to attend to, has been able to devote to it. The policy laid down by the Education Commission has been steadily pursued, and the introduction of a system of scholarships has now been completed. Certain localities show a natural tendency to develop at the expense of others, and the difficulty of adjusting limited means to the growing demands of favoured centres without neglecting more backward districts is the chief problem of the future. Reduction of expenditure no longer means the closing of a few institutions maintained by Government, but the arrest of additions to the aided list and even the contraction of aid to those who have deserved it. A large number of managers of schools are thus directly interested in the ability of Government to provide for one of its public services from the fund with which it has to maintain all public services. The department has during the year lost the valuable services of Shamsul-Ulma Sirdar Khan Bahadur, Dr. Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur and Rao Bahadur Gopalji Sarbhai Desai, who have done so much for the advance of education in Kathiawar. The Director of Public Instruction has not noticed the names of any of his subordinates for special commendation, but the Governor in Council is satisfied that all have worked well, and contributed to the satisfactory account which he has been able to present to Government.

A pretty Lily wedding was celebrated in a fashionable suburb of Melbourne, the bride's name giving the central idea for the decorations. An immense floral horseshoe, composed entirely of lilies, had been erected over the entrance to the bride's house, and the ballroom, where light refreshments were served after the ceremony, was abundantly decorated with magnificent arum lilies. Baskets of them were suspended at intervals along the walls, filled in with moss, and furnished with long sprays of ivy, which hung in graceful tendrils. The windows and [illegible]

REVIEWS.

"Horn Measurements and Weights of the Great Game of the World," by Rowland Ward, F. Z. S., "The Jungle," 166, Piccadilly. This very handsome volume, bound in material representing the hide of the zebra, is suitably dedicated to the "Sportsmen of the World," who have indirectly assisted the author in his researches. A record of the horn measurements of the great game in this wide world was needed. Sportsmen want in a condensed form reliable and comparable measurements without the necessity of wading through volume after volume of travel or sport in different countries. The author does not consider this a completed work, for all parts of the world have not yet been shot over by determined sportsmen, but these records will, he hopes, grow. We note that the measurements have not been taken in a boastful spirit, but conscientiously, the tape being taken straight across outside over all sinuosities. Besides the measurements, the owner of each specimen as well as its habitat is specified. The illustrations are particularly good, and through the book are scattered photographs taken of the quarry when just slain, with its slayers standing round in triumph. The largest tiger whose length is recorded is that of Mr. A. Bignold, shot in Chinese Mongolia, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's tigers come in good seconds. Sir Edmund T. Loder is the owner of the finest elephant tusks, and Sir Samuel Baker of the next heaviest. The lions here measured and recorded are entirely from Africa, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity has contributed many of the specimens, varying from 9 feet 3 inches to 8 feet 3 inches. The African lion often exceeds this length, that killed by Mr. E. Gedge having measured 11ft. 2in. As the name of the book indicates, horn measurements are the chief aim of the author, and consequently take up most part of this very handsome and sportsmanlike volume.

"Barnaby Rudge and Dombey and Son" have been added to MacMillan's three-and-six penny series of Charles Dickens' works. These volumes are, like the others of the series, preceded by an introduction by Charles Dickens, junior, who gives many interesting details connected with the conception and development of these stories. Barnaby Rudge followed "The Old Curiosity Shop" in Master Humphrey's Clock in 1841, though it was to have been published in *Bentley's Miscellany* while Charles Dickens edited that magazine. But various difficulties arising, the author found it impossible to fall in with the agreement which Mr. Bentley desired and eventually he relinquished the editorship of the *Miscellany*, and made other and better arrangements for the publication of his work. He refused to be "kept down with an iron hand" while his books were enriching others and realising immense profits to the publisher. Barnaby Rudge has gone through numerous editions, and was popular and successful from the beginning. The production of "Dombey and Son" was much complicated by the author having to bring out simultaneously, or rather within the same period, "The Battle of Life," the Christmas Story for 1847. The mental worry of this effort and consequent physical exhaustion was most trying to him, but the "Battle of Life" finished, he turned with renewed zest to "Dombey and Son" after a rest of one week. The story was issued in twenty monthly parts, and began in October, 1846, the last number appearing in April, 1848. Hablot K. Browne contributed two illustrations to each number. These original illustrations are reprinted in this edition. The success of Dombey and Son was "striking and immediate" and even, in the author's estimation, "brilliant." Thirty-two thousand copies were sold off at once, and the profits were correspondingly satisfactory.

"Dancing as an Art and Pastime," by Edward Scott: George Bell and Sons, York St., Covent Garden, London. If we follow this work, we shall see that it needs careful study, much practice, and no small degree of intelligence to attain to a high measure of success in dancing. The volume is copiously illustrated with photographs defining each step and position of the dances most in vogue. Specimens of good and of bad, of very bad, and of old style, are given as a warning or suggestion to the student. Short pieces of music are introduced as a help, and arranged so as to indicate the exact coincidence of sound with each movement. The author hopes that the day is not far distant when dancing will resume its position among the Fine Arts, and receive as much attention as painting and music, and he quotes Herbert Spencer in support of dancing being considered as something more than a frivolous pastime. The book contains minute and accurate directions to pupils, who aim at excellence in solo dancing, which is now becoming popular, as well as in the more social waltz, or quadrille. One would think that the position of the partners in, say, a waltz or polka, was already sufficiently defined, but it seems there is still room for improvement, and we have a very clear description which will give confidence to the would-be dancer. "First, the gentleman should offer his right arm to his partner, and lead her to that part of the room where he intends to begin dancing. As he stops, he raises his left hand, which he presents to the lady, gracefully, but without the least affectation, *palm upward*, with the wrist bent slightly inwards. . . . The lady meanwhile also raises her hand and places it lightly in the gentleman's with the *palm turned downward* and her wrist also must be slightly bent. This is the only true position of the hands in which unsightly angles can be avoided. . . . ." And so on, until finally "he places his right hand against her waist *firmly* but of course without undue pressure." This is all as it should be, and will reassure any timid person, as to the correct beginning to make in a round dance. Mr. Edward Scott views the Art of Dancing from every standpoint, the pupil's, the teacher's, and the on-looker's, and gives the plainest directions by which all three can be made expert and happy.

"New Vegetarian Dishes," by Mrs. Bowdich: George Bell and Sons, York St., Covent Garden, and New York.—The aim of this little book is to teach determined vegetarians how "to provide something to take the place of meat, which, while nourishing, shall at the same time be palatable." This is a most necessary and desirable point to strive for, as a large section of the public shudder at the suggestion that a vegetarian diet is either healthful or tempting. Ernest Bell in his preface vouches for the recipes being palatable, and says if not found so, it must be the fault of the individual cook. To those who abstain from meat on principle, from ethical motives or as part of their religion, he says this little book will be of little use, as those people are men of frugal habits and simple tastes; they prefer a plain diet and like that very much as nature supplies it. But for others who refrain from eating flesh, either on æsthetic grounds, or for hygienic reasons, or to diminish the suffering to animals involved in our use of them as food, he hopes this book will act as an encouragement and a help. Nor need meat-eaters shrink from trying the hints contained in "Vegetarian Dishes." They will find that with vegetables cooked in the different ways suggested, they can do with less meat., and not be a penny the worse. If the book can wean a few from a bad custom—which is set down as working injury all round—to the creatures butchered, to the butchers, to the consumers, not alone physically, but morally "in that it tends to feed the lower and more ferocious qualities of mind, and also prevents our treating the animal creation with that *courtesy* which is their due," it will have fulfilled the author's benevolent intention. The recipes give full directions for making thirty soups, twenty-six stews—among which even Irish stew is made without the suspicion of a mutton bone—fritters, savoury dishes, vegetable sauces, pies and puddings. We recommend the little volume to the housekeeper in India, whether vegetarian or carnivorous.

"The Universal Letter Writer" (Anglo-Urdu Edition), in two parts, by Moulvi Vazir Ahmad, B.A., Bareilly, has attained a third edition. It belongs to the Self-Instruction Series Books, and is, we imagine, a volume that is much resorted to by those innumerable petitioners who address all sorts of appeals to all sorts and conditions of men. Many of the letters are useful, and possibly necessary for those who must write them and who have no previous knowledge of how to address the objects of their communications. But many more of the models are, we should say, worse than useless in this country; for instance, what is the need of translating into Urdu love-letters of every description with negative, affirmative, and doubtful replies? The young people of this country do not, as a rule, settle their love-affairs by correspondence, and, even if they did, the lover that needs a complete letter-writer series to suggest the sentiments that should rise spontaneously in his breast is best without a stilted form of letter.

The Aldine Edition of the British Poets now includes Mathew Prior, whose works in two volumes are published in a strong and handsome cover, with a Memoir of the Poet, by Reginald Brimley Johnson. For frontispiece there is a very good portrait of Prior. This new edition is a revision of the Pickering Aldine of 1833. It is well printed, the paper good, and the type clear. In the appendices to this edition are many disputed poems, of which Matthew Prior was either in part author, or in some way connected with the publication. The editor gives notes and authorities, also a convenient index of First Lines at the end of each volume.

"Helen Treveryan," by John Roy; Macmillan and Co., London and New York. This is a tale of modern India. The hero and heroine are interesting and not unlike the mortals we meet in real life. They go through the varied experiences of man and maid in up-country social life. They meet with the necessary checks in their pursuit of happiness, surmount them with more or less success, and if we [illegible]

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. [illegible]

The adjourned hearing of this case was [illegible] (Tuesday) [illegible] at the Court of the Residency Bazaar, before [illegible] V. Bosanquet. The complainant, Nawab Mehdi Hassan, late Home Secretary, was represented by Mr. [illegible], barrister-at-law, and Mr. Gribble and Mr. Fitzpatrick; while the accused, S. M. Mitra, was represented by Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of Bombay.

Mr. Rudra opened the proceedings by reading a copy of the order of the Court of Wards, which contained a reference to H. H. the Nizam, and stated that certain matters had come to his knowledge. He said that the Government order was nothing less than an intimidation of the witnesses, and that it was impossible to expect that any witnesses would come forward with any safety, and tell the truth in open court whether for the prosecution or the accused. If the order was an intimidation, he felt sure that his Worship had power to uphold the dignity of the court. He would suggest that the original order should be sent for and the best way for his honour to protect them against it was for him to express an opinion on it. He had learnt also with regret that his learned friend Mr. Norton, had made public observations which in a measure tended to intimidate witnesses. In cross-examination Mehdi Hassan remarked that Imad Jung informed him of the existence of the order in question, Mr. Norton remarked "Well, he will have to go."

Mr. Norton denied that he had made use of those words. With regard to the other matter he said that Mr. Rudra would have to admit that the document he had read from was not proved and he denied that Sarwar Jung had promulgated it, or any one else. The order which had been filed in court said nothing about his Highness. As regarded communication between officials of the Court of Wards and Mehdi Hassan the order was quite justifiable, for rightly or wrongly accused of improperly taking large sums of money, and his conduct was under investigation. If that was true and Mehdi Hassan had been abstracting large sums of money from the Court of Wards there could be no more proper order. Mehdi Hassan, he could prove, had been endeavouring to get one official to clandestinely place on the records documents which were in his hands wrongfully and he wanted replaced in order to prevent subsequent enquiries. So far from throwing obstacles in the way of Mehdi Hassan obtaining witnesses, every legitimate help had been given to him and only recently, since the issue of the order in question, Imad Jung, and Nawab Mehdi Ali and other officials had been to see him, with the knowledge and sanction of the Nawab Sarwar Jung. He submitted that no case had been made out for taking notice of the order.

Mr. Rudra said he had not asked his Worship to do much, but if he had the opportunity he would prove that the order in the terms he had read, was the original order. He would be able to prove that the original order was not addressed to the officials of the Court of Wards, but if so, also to other departments of Government. Not only did it refer to other departments, but your Honour knows how much can be done by a wink, or a whisper, or a nod of the head. If it was known that the Nawab Sarwar Jung desired officials of the Court of Wards department not to go near Mehdi Hassan, the rest of the officials in Hyderabad would at once take the hint as applying to themselves and remain away likewise. Directly the order was not intended to influence any one outside the Court of Wards but indirectly it was. Counsel admitted that Nawab Mehdi Ali and Imad Jung might have gone to see Mehdi Hassan, but it might have been under official orders; those gentlemen might even have been Nawab Sarwar Jung's spies. His Worship, as judge, had nothing to do with the politics of Hyderabad, and he was certain he would give him (counsel) the utmost privileges which he was entitled to.

His Worship said that counsel had remarked rightly that he had nothing to do with the politics of Hyderabad and as to the order of Nawab Sarwar Jung he thought he had better go first to the Minister of the State and bring the facts to his knowledge, and if he refused to take action then he might again address the court, and he, the magistrate, would lay the matter before the Resident. One thing to be remembered was that the order was not issued until the 15th November, when all the witnesses for the prosecution had been called.

Mr. Eardley Norton then proceeded with the cross-examination of witnesses.

Shaik Shujaat Ali, in cross-examination, said he came to Hyderabad in 1882, and was then a pleader. He was specially examined for the post by Nawab Imad Jung, and practised about a year as pleader. His first appointment was as munsif. Subsequently he went into the Court of Wards.

You have told us you were present at the wedding of Mehdi Hassan; what time in the day was it?—Between ten and eleven, at a house in Moulvi Gunj, Lucknow.

Was that the house in which the woman had been living for three weeks prior to the marriage?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that constantly you visited her during those three weeks?—Yes, often; every second or third day.

Did you visit her alone?—Yes, and sometimes with others.

During those visits had you improper intercourse with her?—It is false.

How old was she? Approximately, 15, 16, or 17.

Might she have been 18, 19 or 20?—In my opinion she was, 15, 16, or 17.

Are you surprised to hear she was over 20?—I am not surprised.

Witness also saw Gertrude Donnelly once in 1872 at her father's house.

At this stage Major Gough produced a document, a certified extract of the letter from Sir Mortimer Durand asking for information about Mehdi Hassan's marriage, and also certified extract of the [illegible] Major Gough made in reply thereto.

Cross-examination of Shujaat Ali continued. Before September, 1873, he had not had improper intercourse with Gertrude Donnelly. He saw Gertrude Donnelly's writing on the marriage contract. It was not at Cashmere but at Lucknow. After the marriage ceremony he saw Gertrude Donnelly alter her age on the marriage contract. The contract was written before the ceremony, and the ceremony itself was performed in English and also in Urdoo. The persons present were Gertrude Donnelly, Mehdi Hassan, Hinayet Ali, and himself. The ceremony might have been correct according to the rites of Akhbari Shia. His reason for having the ceremony in that quiet fashion was because his relations were displeased at the marriage—his mother, Tujumul Hussain, and Mahomed Hussain. Mehdi Hassan expressed his intention of marrying Gertrude Donnelly in 1872. He knew that Gertrude disappeared in 1872 with her father, as Mehdi Hassan told him. He witness did not see her between her disappearance and September 1873. Since the date of marriage 1873 to the present time he had never seen any other document, but the marriage contract signed in English by Hinayet Ali. Before that he had seen many documents in English with an English signature. Witness could write English, but in 1873 he could not write English, and that was his reason for not signing the marriage contract in English. He saw Hinayet Ali sign the document, and denied that he placed Hinayet Ali's signature to it. He could not remember how Hinayet spelt his English name. Mehdi Hassan did not say that difficulties might arise after his death as to his wife's marriage. It was not usual amongst respectable Mohamedan families to have a written marriage contract. The reason why a contract in this case was thought necessary was, because a Mahomedan could take four wives, and she might have asked for the document as a precautionary measure. If a Mahomedan said in writing he would not take another wife he did not know whether that would preclude him from taking another wife. In 1889 he was in Hyderabad and in that year Sir Asman Jah asked him some questions with regard to Mehdi Hassan's marriage, and warned him to write what he knew about the marriage in a confidential way. He did not talk the matter over with Mehdi Hassan. He did know that Mehdi Hassan was aware at that time certain defamatory statements had been made about his wife. He knew Mehdi Hassan went to England with Mrs. Hassan and knew she had been presented to the Queen; he also heard of the cablegram of congratulation. He went to Wadi to receive Mehdi Hassan on his return from England. He was a great friend of his. Mehdi Hassan did not say that certain malicious statements had been circulated about his wife, and he was not aware that Sir Asman Jah was told. If the Minister said so it would be true, and would be believed because he is a big man. He would swear that Mehdi Hassan did not tell him (witness), that there were disgraceful rumours afloat about his wife. Witness made a statement in writing to the Minister which he read in the presence of Ekbal Ali. He (witness) did not mention the fact of the contract of marriage.

Was it in existence?—Yes.

Why did you not mention it?—I may not have remembered it.

Have you any other explanation why you did not mention it?—No details were asked for.

He asked you no question at all, he only asked you to write what you knew?—Yes.

Did he ask you any questions?—No.

Did you know that the document was in existence?—It was in my knowledge.

Then why did you not mention it?—I have no other explanation than that it slipped my memory.

You knew it was serious matter to Mehdi Hassan to supply truth of the marriage?—I did not think it a serious matter. The aspect was not such as to entitle me to consider it was a serious matter.

Was it because you did not consider it a serious matter that you omitted to mention the marriage contract?—That was one reason.

When you acted on that opinion you must have weighed the matter in your mind and then have come to that conclusion?—I did not intentionally omit reference to the contract.

Did you remember at the time you made the statement to the Minister that you had signed the document?—I had forgotten it.

How soon after was your memory refreshed?—When I thought about the matter six or seven days after I remembered the document.

Did you supplement the statement to the Minister?—No.

Will you swear that that contract of marriage was not fabricated after the enquiry of 1889?—It was not.

Do you know that for a considerable portion of this year Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was in Kashmir, and that that document was sent to her for fabrication?—I don't know that.

Is the reason that Mr. Mehdi Hassan did not show the original of the marriage contract to Mr. Plowden, because all the signatures had not been forged?—No.

Re-examination reserved.

Zaki Ali was then cross-examined and said he had no writing of Hinayet Ali. In 1873 he was residing at [illegible]

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asked him to come and prove Hinayet Hassan's signature, but he would not tell why. Hinayet Ali's brother was alive, but could not say why he had not been called to prove the signature.

THE COMPLAINANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Mehdi Hassan by Mr. Norton: He said he came out from home in 1889 and a dinner was given to him at the Nizam's Club. He made a speech; but made no reference to the reports which had been circulated about his wife. He did not speak to the Minister about his marriage relations, nor to Mr. Howell, a former Resident. He knew that Major Gough had put in the reply to Sir Mortimer Durand.

Mr. Norton referred to this extract: "On Mehdi Hassan's return from England he mentioned to me (the Minister) that some disgraceful and mischievous rumours concerning his relations with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had been put in circulation." What have you to say about it?—It had reference to an anonymous letter, which was sent to the Secretary of State in England and which was handed over to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. I sent it to the Minister saying it appeared to be in the handwriting of Syed Ali Belgrami.

Do you still maintain that Sujaat Ali and Ikbal Ali, nor Mustaque Hussain never told you of the enquiry?—Yes.

Ikbal Ali said he did tell you?—If he did so it is a lie.

Did Ikbal Ali advise you to make the two wills?—No.

Did you consult him?—I don't remember.

The Minister in his letter, says: "Ikbal Ali speaks from his own knowledge and mentioned that he advised them to execute wills in favour of each other in 1887 as husband and wife?"—I don't remember that I consulted him.

Do you still maintain that the contract of marriage was in existence at the time of the Durand enquiry?—Yes.

Why when Sujaat Ali made his statement to the Minister, did he not mention it?—I consider it unimportant.

Do you consider it unimportant in this case?—Yes.

Why did you produce it?—As additional evidence.

Do you maintain on the issue of a *factum* of marriage the production of the deed is unimportant?—Not when the matter is under discussion.

Look at the contract: is your name and your wife's name written in the same ink?—They do not appear to be.

Were the signatures both put on at the same time?—Yes; I believe that I wrote my name at home and then took it to my wife.

You said in your examination-in-chief that the corrections in the document were made before you signed?—That must be a mistake.

You said, "the document was signed when we exchanged the words necessary to make us man and wife under Mahomedan laws?"—That is true.

In your information you said that the document was signed in the presence of the two witnesses; did you intend the magistrate to believe that the signatures were made at the same time?—Yes.

The Rs. 20,000 you placed in the Bank of Bombay did it not represent money you took from the Court of Wards?—Not at all.

Have you any money from the Nizam's Club?—Yes, Rs. 16,000 in promissory notes. They are at the Bombay Bank for safe custody. I produce the receipt.

Do you know this man?—Yes.

His name is Lauchlin: Did your wife ever tell you she was engaged for six months to marry him?—No; my wife said she never had been engaged to him and never knew him.

If he swears to certain marks on your wife's person, will you have her medically examined in order to contradict him?—Yes.

What did Lauchlin say to you when he saw you?—He said he went to see Mr. Norton and Mr. Edgelow, and they had Byculla whisky. They gave him and made him drunk and in that state they made him write. I asked what was the statement. He replied all against my wife. I told him that I would not believe that these gentlemen, however bitter they might be against me, would do such a dirty trick. I asked him who taught him the statement. He said he had already been taught by one Mrs. Rostan, who received instructions from Sadik Beg. I asked whether those statements were true or false, and he replied: "I swear I know nothing about Miss Gertrude Donnelley, but money makes a person know everything in this world." After saying that he got up and said: "Well, Sir, if you don't send me Rs. 1,000 cash down by to-morrow evening, I will give such a statement that the poor girl will shiver." I was extremely annoyed at the expression. He said that Mr. Boyle and Mr. Norton were spending money on behalf of Sarwar Jang like water and you, whose reputation is concerned, hesitate to give me a small sum of Rs. 1,000.

Did he say how much he had got from us?—No.

Did you ask who paid?—No.

You have got nice statements from Archer and Braganza, why did not you get the same from him?—I offered Rs. 500 as a trap to catch Lauchlin.

You consider it an honest thing to trap a man to get a statement from him and intending to cheat him?—I consider it perfectly honest to behave like that to these gentlemen who were cooking evidence in Lucknow.

You consider it honest to trap a man into a statement in consideration of money, which at the time of promise you intend to cheat him of?—Yes.

Do you mean they were selling their evidence to us?—I know it as a fact.

Will you please point to an instance where your counsel dared to make that statement?—At the present moment I cannot do it.

What evidence do you possess that it was done?—That of Archer, Briganza, and Mrs. Rostan.

Will you swear that they said so?—I will see the records.

Did they not say, when asked, that they had received no money either present or prospective?—Yes.

Did Mr. Archer and Braganza swear that they had received offers from your side?—Yes.

Why did you not give the money to Lauchlin?—Because he had already signed a statement, and, secondly, because he wanted cash down.

Was Archer content with a promise?—Yes.

When Lauchlin came to see you did you not say you were Mehdi Hassan's brother?—No.

You said the other day that Imad Jung had told you that there was a Government order proclaiming all officials from seeing you?—Yes.

Imam Jung written to you to contradict the truth of that?—Yes.

Did he not contradict the statement that he had remonstrated to with Sarwar Jung?—Yes, he did. which is true: that Imad Jung told you or did not?—My statement is true, I think, poor fellow, he is now in a funk.

Where are your cheque-books and counter-foils regarding the Court of Wards?—I sent them a few days ago to the Superintendent of the Court of Wards, but they were returned with a letter saying that Sarwar Jung refused to receive them. I then sent them to the Minister.

You sent no letter with them?—No.

And they refused to receive them, because it was irregular?—I don't know.

Have you any papers of the Court of Wards?—No.

The Court then adjourned.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 23.

To-day Mr. Norton continued his cross-examination, but the day's proceedings elicited no facts of unusual interest.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Mehdi Hassan re-examined by Mr. Rodra, said the letter suggesting a compromise he wrote to Mehdi Ali was a private document and it fell into the hands of the defence through Sarwar Jung, to whom the letter had been handed by Nawab Mehdi Ali. Mr. Inverarity did not advise him to write the letter, but he informed him that he was about to do so. Mehdi Ali was not subordinate to Sarwar Jung, but received all instructions from him. He had had some conversation with Mehdi Ali about the compromise, and the letter was regarding that conversation. Mehdi Hassan examined the photograph of his wife in native clothes, put in at the Lucknow Commission, and said there were marks on the picture. The marks were also on the pictures of his wife produced by Mr. Norton in the Hyderabad Court. He, witness, suggested that the first photograph had been copied, and the second was not from the original negative. When he said in his cross-examination that he did not suggest that they were copies, he had not seen the spots. In consequence of Sarwar Jung's order Masaud Ali had left his house. He was living with complainant and was employed in the Home Office and not in the Court of Wards. He left immediately after the order. Referring to his conduct in the Court of Wards no enquiry had been ordered by his Highness or the Minister, and Sarwar Jung without their authority had no power to make any enquiry. Sarwar Jung was trying to find fault with his actions in that office. He dismissed Lalla Prasad, accountant, and wrote to Nawab Mehdi Ali to recover the Rs. 20,000 together with 24 per cent. and the Rs. 2,200, which was in the Home Office and sent by the Superintendent of the Home Office Sarwar Jung returned to witness. That money had not been sent to the Minister. It was in reference to that money that Sarwar Jung wrote to Mehdi Ali charging complainant in effect with misappropriation. Sarwar Jung knew the money was in the Home Office, or had means of knowing. The loan he took from Government was without interest. When he said he intended the Magistrate to believe that himself and wife signed the marriage contract at "the same time," complainant meant for the same occasion." The grounds he had for stating that the defence witnesses of Lucknow were tampered with were Mrs. Rostan's statement and the affidavit of Queiross with letter from Mr. Norton.

The Court objected to the latter being mentioned as the affidavit had not been filed.

Complainant stated that he saw Asghar Jan two or three days before he left Lucknow. When he said that to Mr. Norton, he referred to twenty years ago when in Lucknow.

Mr. [illegible] asked his Worship to inquire from Mehdi Hassan [illegible] Donnelley had a brother, and, if so, [illegible]. Witness replied that she had no brother [illegible].

[illegible] asked if, when he gave the cheque for Rs. 1,[illegible] Abas, the cheque left the room. Complainant [illegible] that it never left the house.

Amir Mirza's cross-examination.

Amir Mirza, fifteenth witness for the prosecution was then cross-examined by Mr. Norton. He said he was out of employment and had never been employed. Rajah Shabeer Ali Khan of Selimpore supported him, but gave him no fixed sum; he feeds him, and also provides him with clothes. All his children were fed and clothed by the Rajah. His service to the Rajah was that of companion. He was present at the wedding of Mehdi Hassan, but arrived after the ceremony. He did not recollect what prevented his attendance at the ceremony. When he arrived at the house there were the bride and bridegroom, and Hinayet Ali present. He was shown the marriage contract by Hinayet Ali. He read the paper. He could not read English, but could read some words.

What words did you read?—I don't remember.

Will you read this English writing. (The marriage contract was then handed to witness, which he read.)

You read English very well?—Yes, I can read this, because I have often seen Mehdi Hassan's writing.

Can you read my writing?—Witness read several sentences in Mr. Norton's handwriting.

Did you read the contract on the wedding-day?—No. I did not think necessary?

Continuing witness said he had often seen Hinayet Ali's writing, but could produce no specimen, nor did he know where a specimen of his writing could be obtained. He had never seen Hinayet Ali practice other gentlemen's signatures. When Mehdi Hassan asked him to prove Hinayet Ali's signature he did not suggest that Hinayet's brother would be the best person. Mehdi Ali asked him to come to Hyderabad to give evidence. When he first came in July he came at his own expense.

How did you get the money if you have no money of your own?—I am not so poor that I have no money. I got money from my ancestors.

How much?—I cannot say.

How much did you spend in July?—Rs. 40.

Will Mehdi Hassan pay you?—He has promised.

Has he repaid you?—Yes, in August.

Who paid your expenses in September?—Mehdi Hassan.

How much?—Rs. 50.

During the Lucknow Commission witness assisted Mehdi Hassan but not particularly. He cashed cheques for Mehdi Hassan, and once went to the Bank of Bengal.

Were you used as a spy to watch the counsel for the defence?—No.

Did you attend to entertainments given by Hamid Ali Khan at the Kaiser Baugh?—Yes; you Mr. Norton were also present.

Were you invited?—To the first, not the second.

Were you not told to spy on the counsel for the defence?—No.

You said you knew Gertrude Donnelley before her marriage; how long did you know her?—Six or seven months.

Who was she living with?—Her father and her sister Mrs. Hodges.

Mrs. Hodges was of a bad character?—I had not heard that.

Were you intimate with the family?—I was friendly.

Did you visit them alone?—I went mostly with Mehdi Hassan. I only went two or three times.

Did Mehdi Hassan know English well then?—Not well.

Did they speak Urdu?—Sometimes in Urdu and sometimes in English, (*ulti, pulti*).

Did you see Gertrude in native dress before she was married?—No.

After?—Yes.

Did you see a photograph of her in native dress before she was married?—No.

Or after?—No.

Had Gertrude Donnelley a brother?—No.

Can you give the name of any respectable Mahomedan lady who associated with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan at Pertabghar?—No.

What did you mean by saying "Mehdi Hassan's relations and friends recognised her as his wife at Pertabghar;" give me the name of one?—I cannot give the name of any relation or friend.

What did you mean?—I meant she was received in a general way.

Can you recognize Mrs. Mehdi Hassan by her photograph?—(Half-a-dozen photographs were put into his hand, four of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in native dress, which complainant admitted to be pictures of his wife, and two in English dress, which complainant did not admit to be pictures of his wife. Witness was only able to say that one of the photographs represented Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and that was one in English dress, which Mr. Mehdi Hassan denied to be his wife.)

The court then adjourned until Friday.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

THE Championship Series open to all comers. The following are the top scores made in the distances 200, 300, 200 and 300 rapid, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards:—

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	200 and 300 Rapid.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
*Col-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	22	26	42	27	30	31	31	212
Lce-Corpl Lambert, Worc Regt.	20	21	49	27	28	31	31	207
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	25	18	34	32	31	33	31	204
Colr-Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	25	27	34	30	28	30	21	202
Sergt Drmr Mckenna, Lanc Fus.	25	20	42	26	26	28	31	198
Pte James, Lanc Fus	22	25	40	31	32	24	24	198
Corpl Burns, Dur Light Inf	24	23	31	24	31	29	33	195
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	23	27	43	26	30	31	15	195
Sergt Kellett, Rl Lanc	25	16	42	31	23	31	25	193
Lce-Corpl Wake, Dur L Inf	26	20	37	32	27	23	27	192
Sergt Stevens K O Y L Inf	17	19	41	31	24	29	27	188
Clr-Sergt Sallis, Worc Regt	26	19	42	26	28	30	17	188
Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	25	17	35	29	28	26	16	186
Lce-Sgt Freeman, G I P R Vols.	17	20	24	31	27	35	31	185
Trooper Rice, 7th Hus	20	16	48	26	29	27	18	184
Lce-Corpl Clarke, Poona Vols	21	26	26	29	23	30	28	183
Corpl Hudson, Poona Vols	24	24	41	26	22	34	12	183

* Wins the B P R A gold medal.

The following are the Native Championship aggregate scores:—

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
*Hav Sekh Abdul Kadur, 9th Bo Inf	25	25	34	28	30	30	172
†Hav Sekh Imam, 9th Bo Inf	26	25	29	27	34	27	168
Sub Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bo I	27	21	31	30	27	27	163
Hav Laximon Mehter, 13th Bo Inf	27	27	28	[illegible]	30	21	163

There were besides Rs. 5 prizes of 8; 3 of 8; and 2 [illegible]

* Wins the B P R A gold medal.
† " " silver "

POONA, Nov. 25.

The 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment won the Napier Memorial Challenge Shield this morning, for which seven teams entered. The following are the scores.

MATCH IV.—THE NAPIER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(Volley Firing and Running Competition.)

Open to teams of 8 Non-Commissioned officers and men from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st Bn Worcestershire Regt*	133	200
2nd Bn Royal Dublin Fusiliers	131	100
Durham Light Infantry	106	
2nd Bn Lancashire Fusiliers	99	
2nd Bn King's Own Y Light Infy	86	
Poona Vol Rifle Corps	72	
2nd Bn Gloster Regiment	68	

*And wins the Shield.

The following are the names of the winning teams—Worcester Regiment.—(Commander) Color-Sergeant Sallis, (Firing Team)—Color-Sergt Whitty, Lce Corpl Lambert, Lce-Corpl Halliday, Lce-Corpl Giddy, [illegible] Miles, Private Carter, Private [illegible], [illegible], and Private Bennett.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—(Commander) Lce-Sergt Kelly, (Firing Team)—Corporal Grant, Private Forrest, Private Horan, Private Murtah, Private Price, Private Ryan, Private Short, and Private White.

MATCH VIII.—THE RUNING CONTEST.

Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhawnagar. Open to teams of four Non-Commissioned Officers and men from any British Regiment or Corps in India. Distances—450 to 330 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
2nd Bn Royal Lanc Regt	133	100
2nd Bn Lanc Fus (1st team)	128	40
2nd Bn Dur L Infy, (1st team)	119	
King's Own Yorkshire L Infy (1st team)	114	
2nd Dur L Infy (2nd team)	114	
2nd Bn Royal Dub Fus	110	
Poona Vols (1st team)	102	
Poona Vols (2nd team)	90	
King's Own Yorkshire L Infy (2nd team)	88	
1st Worcester Regt	85	
2nd Lanc Fus (2nd team)	81	

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (1st team) wins Rs. 20 for the drill and form.

The following are the names of the winning teams:—Royal Lancaster Regiment—Sergeant Kellett (Commander), Sergeant Kitchen, Sergeant Flynn, and Corporal Jones.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Color-Sergeant Crapper (Commander), Sergeant-Drmr McKenna, Private Padget, and Private Wilson.

BRITISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' PURSE.

This match was shot off in the afternoon. Distances 200 and 800 yards, in which Rs. 200 were presented by the Raja of Akalkote.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lanc Fus (2nd team)	192	200
Dur Lt Infy, (1st team)	186	80
Worcester Regt	181	
Poona Vols	175	
Lanc Fus (1st team)	171	
Royal Dub Fus	161	
Dur Lt Infy (2nd team)	146	
Royal Lanc Regt	144	

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA AGENCY PRIZE.

Presented by the Native Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Agency. Fifteen Native Infantry team competed. Distances 200 and 500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
9th Bombay Infantry (1st team)	339	200
Bombay Sappers and Miners	314	100
23rd Bombay Rifles	313	50
29th Bombay Infantry	312	30

The best individual shot was made by Subedar Constan DeSouza of the 9th Infantry, who wins Rs. 20.

COUNCIL'S PRIZE.

Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards

	Pts.	Rs.
Lance Naik Rama Laximan	90	50*
Lance Naik Pupiya, 9th Infy	89	40
Naik Faik Rahim, 13th Infy	89	30
Subedar Rani Mahadeo, 25th Bo Infy	89	25
Jamedar Shaik Imam, 3rd Bo Infy	88	20

* Wins also Southern India Rifle Association silver Medal.

LORD BRABOURNE continues his amusing reminiscences of old elections in the November number of *Blackwood*. One of the best of his anecdotes tells how at a meeting at Canterbury to adopt two Liberal candidates, a "noisy little freeholder," who is referred to as "Mr. Smith," was effectually silenced. Lord Brabourne, who occupied the chair on the occasion, had been rather annoyed by the interruptions of this person, who was well known to him as being constantly before the magistrates for drunkenness and other offences which had more than once caused his punishment. The chairman stopped his interruption at first by telling him that the candidates would first be introduced and make their address, after which any freeholder might ask questions as to their political views. The man restrained himself until the candidates had finished, and then jumped up and said in a defiant tone, "Now, Mr. Chairman, am I at liberty?" "Yes, Mr. Smith," replied the chairman, "I see you are at liberty, which is not always the case." "I said no more," adds the narrator of this story, "for the man was well known, and before the words were well out of my mouth, he jumped up and rushed away from the room, amid roars of laughter from the meeting."

IT is stated, says a Paris correspondent, that Comte de Mun will compete for the vacant armchair of M. Renan at the Academy. He will have the Ducal party, embracing about a third of the members of that body, in his favour, and may get in by means of compromises between them and the other two groups into which the rest of the Academy is divided. Should he be elected he will eulogise M. Renan as a great writer, but condemn his philosophy and anti-Catholic doctrines.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. KNOWLES.

THE case in which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons charged their late Manager, Geo. Knowles, with criminal breach of trust, was resumed on Tuesday at Calcutta.

Mr. Sale, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. J. T. Hume, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Manuel appeared for the defence.

Kadernath Bose re-called: He received a letter from Mr. Knowles in reference to the security money Rs. 2,000. This (produced) is the letter and is in Mr. Knowles' handwriting, with which he was acquainted. (The letter was here read out by Counsel, and referred to the Rs. 2,000 as a loan, for which Mr. Knowles forwarded the interest through Mr. Robinson. Mr. Knowles in the letter also asks witness not to refer to the matter under any circumstances, and promises to remit the whole amount in the event of his not returning to India.) The Rs. 2,000 was not a loan. He received a letter from Mr. Knowles on the 23rd of February, 1891, two days after he deposited the money. Before Mr. Knowles left for England, on the 17th of May, 1892, witness had been in the habit of receiving interest from Mr. Knowles himself at the rate of Rs. 8-5-3 per mensem. He used to make out a bill for the amount and present it to Mr. Knowles, who used to pay him and retain the receipt. He showed the receipt for the Rs. 2,000 he had received from Mr. Knowles to Kally Krishna Dutt. He did not recollect the exact date of his doing this, but it was a day or two after he received it. Mr. Knowles' letter was not pinned on to the receipt when he showed it to Kally Babu.

Mr. Sale said that he had given the accused notice to produce the receipt.

Mr. Manuel admitted receiving the notice, but declined to produce the receipt. He was asked to produce a receipt granted by George Knowles on behalf of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, but the prosecution had not yet proved that such a receipt was granted.

Examination continued: When he deposited the money, Rs. 2,000, with accused he received a receipt from him, and this was the only receipt he had received. This receipt was signed "Geo. Knowles, *for* Thomas Cook and Sons." Beyond the interest, he had not received any part of the Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Manuel reserved cross-examination.

Kally Krishna Dutt re-called: He knew when these two I. O. U's (produced) were written; it was on the 17th of May, 1892. They were written by Mr. Knowles. Among the items outstanding against Mr. Knowles on that day there was a certain amount, to clear which he gave witness certain vouchers and cash for a small sum, which he could tell by reference to his books. The vouchers were written in witness' presence. Mr. Knowles asked witness what the outstandings against him were, and he informed him. Mr. Knowles told him to keep the vouchers he gave him as cash vouchers.

On referring to his rough cash-book he found that one item outstanding against Mr. Knowles was Rs. 2,241-4-9. There was another item of Rs. 1,361. In settlement of the first sum named he gave him one voucher for Rs. 1,100 and nine other vouchers amounting to Rs. 1,114-7. For the other sum he gave another voucher, bearing the endorsement, "To be sent from London," on the other side. The nine vouchers he had mentioned were other people's vouchers and not Mr. Knowles'. At the time Mr. Knowles gave him the vouchers he gave him in cash Rs. 20-13-9, which completed the amount.

Charles Hutchinson, re-called, said: Mr. Knowles was acting under a power of attorney from Messrs. Cook and Sons. He produced that power, which bears the signature of Mr. John M. Cook, the proprietor of the firm. He also produced a power of attorney in favour of Geo. Knowles to sell Government Promissory notes. This also bears the signature of Mr. J. M. Cook. When he had the spare time, he used to assist in the Tourish Department. He would help to book passengers, and answered letters. When he did this work he received a commission. He recollected seeing the cash-book of the Tourist Department in January of the present year. He noticed a particular entry in the book in Mr. Knowles' handwriting. He noticed that the entry showed that Mr. Knowles had received Rs. 7,000 on commission account. He did not take any notice of it till February, when he saw the same entry repeated. When he saw this he looked back through the book and saw the per contra entry. He then went back and saw that the same entry extended up to October 1891. In consequence of certain enquiries he made he did not speak to Mr. Knowles then, but did so in the early part of April. It was known then that Mr. Knowles was going to England. He said to Mr. Knowles that he wished to speak to him regarding certain entries in his cash-book. He then referred to the cross entries regarding the Rs. 7,000. Mr. Knowles said that he was making arrangements to borrow the money, and that it would be repaid shortly. He told him that he found out the entries, as they were the only ones in his handwriting on the page. He pointed out that the cashier wrote a very small hand, and he wrote a bold one, and the difference was easily discernible. He told Mr. Knowles that he was going away, and the cash being in a very unsatisfactory condition his successor would refuse to take it, and if witness had to do so himself, he would certainly decline. The accused had a separate cash-box, which he emptied and gave to witness. Mr. Knowles said that as Mr. Durrant would arrive on the 1st or 2nd of June, he had left the cash with Kally Krishna Dutt. He had never been in an office before where the Agent had a cashier. Before Mr. Durrant arrived witness examined the Tourist Department cash-book as far as October 1891. Mr. Durrant opened a box under telegraphic instructions from home. Directly the box was opened Mr. Durrant sent for witness, who arrived before anything was touched. He searched for two Bank books belonging to the firm. These were found and the box emptied, and sent out to get a few locks put on. He casually found a book which had come out of the box, and proved to be Mr. Knowles' diary. On looking into the diary he found an entry in Mr. Knowles's handwriting under date 21st February, 1891. This entry read as follows: "Received from Kedarnath Bose, Rs. 2,000 as security for his good conduct." After finding the diary, he received a letter from Mr. Knowles, dated the 8th of July, 1892. The accompanying letter he received from Robinson, to whom it was written by Mr. Knowles. He asked Robinson for it, as he thought there was something in it concerning himself and had kept it ever since. The diary lay in the safe till it was required for this case, when he produced it. Witness applied for the warrant under instructions from Mr. Durrant.

Mr. Sale read a portion of a letter written by accused to Mr [illegible], in which he says that he had not been quite straight as regards one or two matters, but he had dishonest intent. It was, however, madness on his part; he acknowledged having made the cross entries Like most of the Europeans in Calcutta he had a touch of the gold fever, and was in consequence rather badly hit. The people he had gone in with had at the last failed to take their shares, and he had to bear the whole brunt of the loss. He also added that he had been very foolish in not listening to his wife, and asking for a loan from the firm, which would have set him on his feet again. Witness then spoke to the several documents in regard to the commission account, monthly statement, etc. All these documents are signed by Mr. Knowles. He received them from London. Mr. Knowles claimed to have earned Rs. 1,000 commission during the months of January, February, and March 1892. As far he was aware Mr. Knowles had authority to draw the commission in advance.

To the Court: He was not present when accused entered into an agreement with the firm; neither had he seen the terms of the agreement.

The Magistrate observed that witness could not speak as to what authority accused had; they were only fellow clerks, and Mr. Knowles' employers were the people who could speak to this.

Cross-examination reserved.

George Frederick Norman Durrant said that he was Acting Manager for Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons in Calcutta, and had been so since the 25th of June of this year. He had known Mr. Knowles for about three years. He recollected receiving instructions by telegram to open a box, and did so with the aid of a locksmith. The box belonged to Mr. Knowles. This book (produced) was found and his attention was called to an entry in it. He got certain information from Mr. Hutchinson about the cash-book and balance. He took over the cash and found these vouchers in the box. He received the cash-box from Kally Krishna Dutt. He examined the cash-book for 1891 and 1892. It is the Manager's duty to send home monthly cash statements which ought to contain all the entries in the cash-book. It would also be his duty to send home weekly cash-memos. The commission statements are also sent home monthly. The commission due to the clerks in the firm is paid after the year's accounts have been audited: some time during the following year. In applying for the warrant he was acting under instructions from home.

Cross-examination reserved.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate suggested to Mr. Sale that he should furnish a written list of the specific items on which the prosecution charged the accused. He would then read through the evidence, and frame a charge. The case was then adjourned till Thursday for committal to the Sessions.—*Englishman.*

THE report that Mr. Morley Roberts is seeking knowledge of men and relief from the "cant of literature" by engaging himself as a workman in the docks out Rotherhithe way is confirmed by a contributor to the *Novel Review*, who has tracked the missing novelist to his retreat. After a weary wandering through innumerable docks and yards, he at last found him beneath the bows of an ocean-going steamship, seated on a plank painting the side of the vessel. Mr. Roberts related to his visitor a little anecdote of "a dark, young fellow who slouched by them on the deck." Do you see that young Arab?" he inquired. "He's a queer chap if you like. He and I were over the side of the vessel the other day painting. He said to me: 'I saw a boy drowned at Globe Stairs the other day. A man jumped in and tried to save him, and he nearly got drowned too. I could easily have saved him.' 'Well, you young swab,' said I; 'did'nt you try to?' 'No,' he replied, 'I didn't.' I was thunder-struck. 'Well, but why didn't you?' said I; 'you can swim like a fish.' 'Oh,' he replied; 'I didn't want to spoil my clothes.' 'Good gracious,' said I; 'what were your clothes compared to his life!' He looked at me for a moment, and then replied, with a conclusive air of perfect satisfaction, 'Ah, but they were my best clothes.'"

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" [illegible] Price 2s. 6d., [illegible] Depot, 33, [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

TOWARDS the close of last session an earnest request was addressed to Mr. Courtney that he would undertake the Parliamentary leadership of the Women's Suffrage Question. Up to the present moment Mr. Courtney has not been able to give a definite reply to the request. The friends of women's suffrage will be glad to learn, says the "Daily News," that it is now settled that in the event of Mr. Courtney not undertaking to introduce the measure it will be in the hands of Viscount Wolmer, M.P. The bill will be indentical in form with that introduced by Sir Albert Rollit last spring.

SOULS AND PETTICOATS.

That very occult society known in fashionable London as "The Souls" intends, the "Athenæum" says, to publish a paper, the name of which is not yet decided on, though there has been some talk of calling it the "Petticoat." It will appear once in six weeks, and the first number will probably be ready by January 1. The contents will be political, social, literary, and satirical, and very much "up to date." The contributors will be chiefly members of the society, but a few outsiders will be admitted. It will be writeen wholly by women. Miss Margot Tennant will be the editor. Among the prominent "Souls" are Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, etc.

ON HAIR-DRESSING.

The styles and fashions of hair-dressing, says "Hearth and Home," have altered completely in the last few mouths. The hair falls lower and lower until it rests upon the nape of the neck in a loose knot of the shape of a figure eight. Mrs. Langtry is responsible for this fashion, and it certainly suits her to perfection. Another method is to copy the old-fashioned chignons, though providentially they are copied in a modified form. Fringes are disappearing rapidly—a tiny curl or two, and the remainder of the front hair is waved and brushed back, or the fringe is parted, waved and curled and almost done away with. Every kind of hair waver has been invented, for there is a great return to the smooth, rippling locks, so often prated of by our mothers and grandmothers; the touzled furze-bush style of head is a thing of the past: may it remain in oblivion. Smooth coils and plaits are worn, the sausage roll of a previous day is utterly inadmissible. Hair nets have emerged after years of seclusion and a fashionable head is as carefully spread with netting as a strawberry bed in July.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Take care to wear good warm underclothing, says the "Graphic"—advice which is scoffed at by the young and healthy, but none the less of the greatest importance, to guard against severe chills which may lay aside the sufferer therefrom for the winter and after months to come. Elastic underwear has been brought to such perfection that warmth and comfort no longer add in any perceptible degree to the size of the wearer. For example, the ladies' combinations which are made of silk and wool combined, ribbed, and fitting closely to the figure, are very warm and comfortable. Combinations may be procured in real Welsh wool, which beomes softer after washing (a great recommendation), shaped to the shoulders, and with woven sleeves. Combination bodices and skirts in soft, ribbed wool are very agreeable wear. A very useful addition to the toilette to those of our readers who wish to look slim, and at the same time to keep warm, is the Princess slip-bodice, which is made of a woven material, and fits the figure like a glove. Flannelette underclothing in all its branches is highly to be commended in cream-white or colours.

A PATHOLOGICAL BANQUET.

At Rome, says the "Lancet," a congratulatory symposium was given to Signor Adolfo Rossi, correspondent of the "Tribuna," on his safe return from Hamburg, whither he had been sent to report on the outbreak of cholera. The "menu" was intended to give the guests—some fifty in number—a notion of the dangers Signor Rossi had encountered in the discharge of his commision. Here it is:—

"Recipe—Bacilli virgola al consomme—Pesci dell' Elba in salsa inquinata—Filetto alla 'Stanhope'—Colture di fagiolini—Polli arrosto uso Koch—Gelato algido—Dessert, frutta e disinfezioni a piacere—Iniezioni epidermiche di Chianti—Cantanoclismi di Champagne."

(B. Bacilli-virgulæ al consomme—Elbe fish with river sauce—Filet a la "Stanhope"—"Cultures" of "haricots verts"—Roast chicknes a la Koch—Ice "frappe"—Dessert: fruits and disinfectionery "ad libitum"—Subcutaneous injections of "Chianti"—Champagne imbibed a la Cantani.) "In spite of its alarming bill-of-fare. the banquet received ample justice," says the "Tribuna," which journal seems to think such pleasantries a not ineffectual way of laughing down the tendency to panic which such epidemics evoke among Italians.

SEASONABLE MATERIALS.

The reigning favourite, says the "Graphic," is velvet in a variety of forms and shades; most charming amongst these variations are the mirror velvets which have a bloom over them that baffles decription. Next we have shaded velvet, graduated from greens of the darkest to the palest shades, orange of the deepest hue to the faintest lemon tint; corded velvet is much worn for sleeves, yokes, and trimmings in general. Beaver cloth is very popular on account of its warmth, lightness, and furry appearance. For coats and mantles, Elysian cloth is much used. A lovely wide-ribbed corduroy is very warm and thick; it is traced with lines of silk. A new material suitable for mantles is a brocaded rep called "Rochement;" it has a ribbed ground of some rich colour, with conventional designs in black and gold silk. Diagonal serge in some of the richest shades of blue, green, red, and brown are combined with velvet. Tartans in wool, but especially in Irish poplins, are quite the rage in Paris, and are likely to be worn very much this winter in England, both for costumes and mantles. Fur will be worn for out-door and in-door trimmings even more than last year. Sable tails take the lead, but are so costly that only the wealthy can indulge in them; sealskin comes next in favour; sea-otter and skunk make useful and warm-looking trimming. Persian lamb will be quite a leading favourite this year; it is very [illegible]

UNDERNEATH THE SEALSKIN.

If you are the fortunate possessor of a sealskin jacket, says a writer in "Hearth and Home," costume in the winter becomes a very easy matter you only need a serge skirt and an assortment of blouses to complete your every-day apparel. It is almost impossible to wear with any comfort a stuff bodice beneath a sealskin coat. There never was anything invented more easeful than the silk blouse, but, of course, for the sake of warmth, the sleeves should be lined. I am a devoted worshipper at the shrine of the blouse. I do not know who was the original inventor, but were I Queen of the "Court of Costume" he should certainly receive some special distinction; a little peerage or an order—for more.

MISS MARSDEN.

Miss Kate Marsden, before setting out on her second journey (via America) to the haunts of the Siberian lepers, has received yet another sign of Royal favour. After having had about an hour's interview with the Queen a few days ago, when her Majesty expressed a wish that Miss Marsden's forthcoming book on her experiences among the lepers should be dedicated to her, a special messenger was despatched from Balmoral to London with a large autograph photograph of the Queen, and a very beautiful brooch. Both these presents her Majesty wished Miss Marsden to regard as tokens of the deep sympathy with the good work of the latter among the lepers. The brooch itself is quite a work of art. It represents a golden angel—the angel of victory—standing on a large pearl, with the inscription "Victoria Regina" on a scroll across its breast. This brooch, we understand, is only given by the Queen as a very special mark of favour. As to the Queen herself, Miss Marsden is enthusiastic in her praise. "I cannot tell you" she says, "how kind and simple and sympathetic her Majesty was to me and how keenly interested in the subject of the lepers. You feel at once that you are in the presence of a woman, a mother, and yet, with all her kindliness you do not for one moment forget that you are in the presence of a Queen."

THE PAUNCEFOTES.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have the reputation of being among the most lavish entertainers in the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. They give many handsome dinners, almost invariably followed by dancing receptions, to which a large number of guests are invited. In addition to these dinners is the annual ball, when the Legation hospitalities are generally extended to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

OUT-DOOR COSTUMES.

A long green cloth coat was worn the other day at an out-door function, with this, a wide band of black passementerie forming a belt. The coat was faced with black fur. A lady whose black cloth gown was trimmed with sable wore one of the small animals round her neck as a boa, the helpless droop of the little limbs conveying a rather pathetic impression. This is an ugly fashion which cannot too soon be abandoned. A handsome dress of heliotrope cloth was trimmed with astrakhan and worn with a picturesquely wide-brimmed hat of heliotrope velvet with many black feathers, most of them rising erect from the crown. Tan colour and green were the colours of a successful toilet carried out in faced cloth, which, after shot materials, seems to be the present favourite. Its glossy surface not only makes it most becoming but affords a contrast to the rough surfaces that have been so much worn of late and are still adopted by many leaders of fashion. The tan-coloured gown in question was hemmed with green and worn with green sleeves and a silk vest to match. A heliotrope cloth was trimmed with sealskin and had sleeves of the fur. A lady in green wore a three-quarter length coat of almond-coloured cloth finely braided in black and bordered with a deep band of dark fur. The high collar of the same looked comfortably protective in the cold wind, and was so made, as are most of the fur and cloth collars of this season that it could be turned down when so preferred.

LOOSE COATS.

Many of the ladies wore the long, loose, drab-cloth coats which are imitated from those worn by men. Most of them are lined with fur. Instead of clinging in at the waist, they are cut so full that they rather incline outwards at this point, and are thence downward quite full in the skirts. They were generally worn open in front and with the backward tendency that has been so observable in all the fashionable coats of this season. The Russian blouse was not much in evidence on this occasion, though one pleasing example of it was seen in a costume of pontifical violet cloth, the skirt and blouse of which were both bordered with a band of sable. The indispensable belt was composed of fine and costly embroidery in a Russian design. Two short perpendicular bands of the embroidery, edged with fur, were sewn at either side of the waist, covering the openings, which served instead of the ordinary single one at the back. The collar and foresleeves were in the embroidery, edged with fur. The skirt of the blouse was very full, as is now the correct fashion with nearly all mantles and jackets. A handsome blonde wore a very costly coat of figured velvet in beaver tones. Tightly fitting the figure as far as the waist, it hung thence to the hem of the dress in very full folds. The sleeves were much fulled on the shoulders. The black hat worn with this was crowded with brightest yellow feathers, the stems of which were caught under a band of turquoise velvet, a combination which taken with the abundant golden hair beneath, was of a very striking kind. A red cloth dress was bordered with gold braid with nail-heads of jet an inch or so apart. This is a very favourite trimming just now. Most of the tweed dresses were made with double-breasted waistcoats in light checks. The skirts of these are full round the feet, as are those of milliner-made gowns. An Irish frieze of this order was bordered with leather of a dark brown tone, which exactly matched the sleeves, gloves, and felt hat. The black cloth coats, lined with checked kersey, are now in much favour. Some are straight in the back while others are cut to fit tightly, though all are quite straight in front, whether double or single-breasted. None of these cloth coats are trimmed in any way. They are nearly always black, but a brown one in a deep forest shade was worn at Sandown, over a tweed gown in tones of tan and brown. The kersey lining of the coat was in similar colours.

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